FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1850. [NO. 1733.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

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☞ Letters to the Editors must be post paid. ☜

New Goods.

COOK & JOHNSON are now receiving and opening their usual stock, embracing

Staple DRY GOODS, Boots and Shoes,

Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs and Patent Medicines, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Cutlery, Iron, Nails, and an extensive STOCK OF GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of dealers in this market.

August 10, 1850. 32-3w

A. S. BARNES & COMPANY,
New York.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

PROFESSOR Charles Davies has just prepared a new arithmetical work, a copy of which the publishers will be most happy to present to each and every teacher in the U. States, without charge, upon their application to them, (post-paid.) The work is entitled "Grammar of Arithmetic; or an Analysis of the Language of Figures and Science of Numbers."

We commend it to the attention of practical teachers, believing that they will find it crowded with new and valuable suggestions.

Just Published,

"The Logic and Utility of Mathematics; or, an Analysis of the Principles of the Science—of the Nature of the Reasoning—and of the best Methods of Imparting Instruction." By Charles Davies, LL. D., author of "A Complete System of Mathematics."

Mathematical Works.

In a series of three parts: Arithmetical, Academical, and Collegiate. By Charles Davies, LL. D.

1. *The Arithmetical Course for Schools.*—First, Primary Table book; second, First Lessons in Arithmetic; third, School Arithmetic. (Key separate.)

2. *The Academic Course.*—First, the University Arithmetic, (Key separate;) second, Practical Geometry and Mensuration; third, Elementary Algebra, (Key separate;) fourth, Elementary Geometry; fifth, Elements of Surveying.

3. *The Collegiate Course.*—First, Davies' Bourdon's Algebra; second, Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry; third, Davies' Analytical Geometry; fourth, Davies' Descriptive Geometry; fifth, Davies' Shades, Shadows, and Perspective; sixth, Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.

This series, combining all that is most valuable in the various methods of European instruction, improved and matured by the suggestions of more than thirty years' experience, now forms the only complete consecutive course of Mathematics. Its methods, harmonizing as the works of one mind, carry the student onward by the same analogies and the same laws of association, and are calculated to impart a comprehensive knowledge of the science, combining clearness in the several branches, and unity and proportion in the whole. Being the system so long in use at West Point, through which so many men, eminent for their scientific attainments, have passed, and having been adopted, as Text Books, by most of the colleges in the United States, it may be justly regarded as our National System of Mathematics.

MRS. EMMA WILLARD'S
Series of School Histories.

1. Willard's History of the United States, or Republic of America. 8vo.
2. Willard's School History of the U. States.
3. Willard's Universal History in Perspective.

Willard's United States.—The Hon. Daniel Webster says, of an early edition of the above work, in a letter to the author, "I keep it near me, as a Book of Reference, accurate in facts and dates."

"The Committee on Books of the Ward School Association respectfully report:

"That they have examined Mrs. Willard's History of the United States with peculiar interest, and are free to say, that it is in their opinion decidedly the best treatise on this interesting subject that they have seen. As a school-book, its proper place is among the first. The language is remarkable for simplicity, perspicuity, and neatness; youth could not be trained to a better taste for language than this is calculated to impart. It places at once, in the hands of American youth, the history of their country from the day of its discovery to the present time, and exhibits a clear arrangement of all the great and good deeds of their ancestors, of which they now enjoy the benefits, and inherit the renown. The struggles, sufferings, firmness, and piety of the first settlers are delineated with a masterly hand."—*Extract of a Report of the Ward School Teachers' Association of the City of New York.*

Natural and Experimental Philosophy,

By R. G. Parker, A. M., Author of "Rhetorical Reader," "Exercises in English Composition," "Outlines of History," &c. &c.

1. Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
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New Works recently published.

Northend's Little Speaker.
Northend's American Speaker.
Northend's School Dialogues.
McIntyre's Astronomy.
Page on Teaching.

The above Books are for sale by E. J. HALE & SON, Fayetteville, N. C.

August 2, 1850. 32-3m

University of Maryland.

THE next Session will begin on MONDAY the 14th day of October 1850, and close 1st March 1851.

Nathan R. Smith, M. D. Surgery.
Wm. E. A. Aiken, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.
Samuel Chew, M. D., Therapeutics, Materia Medica and Hygiene.
Joseph Roby, M. D., Anatomy and Physiology.
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The most ample opportunities for the prosecution of Practical Anatomy at a moderate expense.

Clinical Lectures four times a week, by Professors Smith and Power, in the Baltimore Infirmary, with the privilege of daily visits to its wards, without charge to the student for the ticket.

Fees for the Lectures $90 to $95; Practical Anatomy $10; Matriculation $5; Graduation $20.

WILLIAM E. A. AIKEN, Dean.

Baltimore, July 1, 1850. 32-6w

Blank Warrants for sale here.

SCHOOL.

THE undersigned will open a SCHOOL for BOYS, in Fayetteville, on the 1st of October next, in the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar.

Terms per Quarter—including Contingencies.

Elementary Branches,	$6 25
English ditto,	8 25
English and Classical ditto,	10 25

Payment in advance.

B. R. HUSKE.

August 10, 1850. 32tf

GLASS JARS.

30 DOZEN, assorted sizes, for Preserves and Confectionaries.
20 dozen Stone Jars and Crocks.

For sale by COOK & JOHNSON.

August 10, 1850. 32-3w

Still More Time!

THE Subscriber has recently returned from New York, with decidedly the largest lot of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

That he ever offered for sale in this market.

About 12 doz. Watches on hand,

Of all kinds and prices;

Silver and Plated Ware, Military Goods, Perfumeries, Pocket Knives, Razors, Pistols of all kinds, Double-barrel Guns, some large and long; Hunting Tackle,

And almost anything else that may be called for in his line. ☞ Look for the sign of BEASLEY, on the Northeast Corner of Market Square.

JNO. M. BEASLEY.

August 10, 1850. 32-3m

THE NEW GLEE BOOK.

THE ALPINE GLEE SINGER: By William B Bradbury, co-editor of the "Mendelssohn Collection," "The N. Y. Choralist," "Psalmodist," and author of various other musical works.

We have just published The Alpine Glee Singer, a new collection of the most beautiful and popular secular music, in four vocal parts, for choirs, musical societies, and social music parties. Its leading features are, a great variety of new and beautiful Swiss melodies harmonized.

Alpine and Tyrolese Melodies. The choicest variety ever presented to American Singers.

Popular German Peoples' Student's Songs, in parts, from the pens of eminent modern German composers.

Popular Songs harmonized. A variety of the most popular English, Scotch, and American Songs harmonized.

Original pieces of the author's choicest secular compositions.

Highly finished Pieces. A select number of highly finished four-voice composition, by Mendelssohn, Hauptmann, Kreutzer, and others.

Operatic Melodies. A choice variety of light, favorite, operatic melodies harmonized.

Flora's Festival—a Cantata: re-arranged and harmonized for adult choirs and classes, complete in itself as a musical recreation, and equally beautiful as disconnected four-voice songs, duetts, solos, &c.

Vocal Exercises, &c.

In addition to the above will be found a full set of vocal exercises for choirs and singing classes, chiefly from Panseron, together with Lablache's celebrated instructions for the cultivation and management of the voice, the whole constituting a work for all classes of singers, we believe not a little in advance of anything of the kind that has appeared in this country.

MARK H. NEWMAN & CO.,
32-3w] 199 Broadway, New York.

☞ For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.
Fayetteville, Aug. 12.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina for the passage of an act to establish a new County, out of the lower end of Richmond and the upper end of Robeson counties.

Aug. 12, 1850. 32-4w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1850.

Edmund Parker and wife Nelly, James Outlaw, and William Outlaw, *vs.* Isaac Outlaw, Guardian of John Outlaw, Sally Outlaw, and Patsy Outlaw, and Isaac Outlaw and Anna Outlaw.

Petition for Partition of Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Isaac Outlaw, one of the Defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Kenansville, on the third Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, James H. Jerman, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the third Monday in July, and 75th year of American Independence, A. D. 1850.

J. H. JERMAN, Clerk,
By B. F. GRADY, D. Clk.

32]

CROCKERY by the Crate,

HANDSOMELY assorted for the retail trade, for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 20, 1849. 94tf

BURNING FLUID, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

INK.—Maynard & Noyes' superior Black Writing Ink, all sizes. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

TROY HOTEL.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the friends and patrons of the late Duncan McRae, that the Public House heretofore kept by him in Troy, will be still kept open for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders.

The Rooms and Offices attached to the Hotel are all in good condition, and she hereby assures all who may see proper to give her a call, that she will use unremitting efforts to please and give satisfaction.

Mrs. McRae would further inform those who may see proper to call at her house, that at Court times, and other important public occasions, she will have some suitable and accommodating person to attend to the wants and comfort of her guests.

FRANCES L. McRAE.

Troy, N. C., July 29, 1850. 31-3w

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes, the most of which have not been in use only from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which those are situated are not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There are upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary outhouses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves.—Terms shall be low, and payments accommodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provision.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.

Catharine Lake, Onslow county, N. C., July 22, 1850. 31-4w

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.

Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

MACKEREL.

TWENTY-FIVE Barrels New Mackerel, just received, and for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

July 23, 1850. 29-tf

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.
June 27, 1850.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Books of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open at the Bank until the 1st day of September next, on which day the books will be closed.

By order of the Board,

WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.

27-2m

RYE WHISKEY.

A FEW Bbls old Nick on hand and for sale by D. JOHNSON.

Feb'y 11, 1850. 95-tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ROCKY GLEN, NORTH CAROLINA.

BY W. F. W.

It is a darksome glen, full wild and deep,
'Tween frowning mountains tow'ring up on high,
Who in earth's depths their granite bases keep,
But pierce their snow-capped summits to the sky.
Midway along whose black and rocky sides,
Full many a darkly whirling storm cloud's past;
Upon whose gloomy rolling folds there hides,
The storm-god and the genius of the blast.
No flow'ret blooms in modest beauty here;
No rippling rill with babbling murmur flows
Thro' this wild valley 'mid the mountains, where
Not e'en a feebly glancing sunbeam throws
A passing gleam—but here an endless gloom
Seems hanging like a pall o'er Nature's tomb.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

MIDSUMMER MADNESS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

A few days ago, we had occasion to comment upon some of Mr. Wendell Phillip's expositions of the Obligations due by Legislators to the Constitution they swear to support, and to some of his expletive abuse of Daniel Webster, alike in the capacity of Senator and man. We felt sure that the dog-days would not elapse before we should have another opportunity of paying our respects to him, in the same strain of comment, and we have not been disappointed. Thanks to the Anti-Slavery Standard newspaper published in this city edited by the amiable Mr. Sidney Howard Gay, assisted by the elegant and refined Edmund Quincy, and the delicate and exquisite poet, James Russell Lowell, of Boston, as "corresponding editor,"—and particularly to Mr. Gay's "friend Samuel May, Jr." who reports the proceedings, with great apparent gusto,—we are in possession of the doings and goings-on, which took place at the Worcester (Mass.) Pic-Nic, which was held on the first inst., the occasion being the celebration of West India Slave Emancipation.

They had a nice time of it. The company was made up on the true mixed principle,* without distinction of color or sex. They met in the open air, as being, on many obvious accounts, considering the season of the year, the most convenient. Garrison, of course, was President of the Day, and there were three Abbies flanked by Quincy, Foster, Remond, Phillips, and that Absalom of the Abolitionists, C. C. Burleigh, with his love-locks more luxuriant than ever. After the creature comforts were duly attended to, the motley assemblage gathering round the repast, in rows of alternating hue, like the keys of a piano-forte, the orators of the day, having smacked their lips, and wiped their mouths, with sanctimonious self-content over the blessings of Providence vouchsafed to them, proceeded to the rostrum, to commence the more exciting labors of the day. Of course the soft-spoken President commenced operations in his usual mild way, and was followed by one Carpenter, an Englishman, who gave the people and institutions of the land in which he is a stranger and a sojourner, a very delightful and captivating lecture for their national and individual short-comings. The aristocratic Edmund Quincy next occupied the attention of the pic-nickery present, in some elegant and highly tasteful comments upon the Constitution, laws, and institutions generally of the country which gave him birth, and some of his ancestors fame. Mr. Quincy did great honor, upon this occasion, it must be confessed, to the respectable name he so worthily bears.

But as usual, that eminently disinterested patriot-philanthropist, Wendell Phillips, Esq., (of whom it would be cruel to say, as of Wolsey it was said,

"His thinkings are below the moon;")

was the great lion of the day. For lions of his stamp are equally blatant, at a country pic-nic and a city hall.

Wendell's first characteristic effort was at the church, which he denominated "a weather-cock," and the pulpit, which he said is "what the pews make it." He agreed, he said, with "an old Italian," who, "in 1852, said that no Christian could now die in his bed;" to which the orator added this delectable and veracious opinion: "No christian can be respectable in the entire community where he dwells!" "Moreover," said the pious Phillips, "as Daniel Webster had said of New Hampshire, that it was a glorious state to be born in and then to leave, so is the church of this land and day a glorious body to grow up in, and then come out from; like the shell of the egg, which the bird will always break when it has got strength to fly."

The orator then proceeded to compassionate the unfortunate imbecility of our revolutionary fathers, the framers of our Constitution and founders of our Government, in strains of such exceeding lugubriousness as almost to make the sensitive heart bleed in contemplation of the weakness of Washington, the intellectual poverty of Hamilton, the idiocy of Jefferson, the madness of Madison, and the folly of Jay. We quote:—

"Our fathers made this Government as it is; *they did the best they could; so they thought; God bless them. They were few, they were poor and weak.* They felt they must stand together, or lose all they had won so dearly. And if they, in that difficult and dark hour, without the guidance of any previous experiment, made concessions to slavery, much may be pardoned to them. But not so with us, now."

Of course not! "The children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light." But the idea of a Worcester county huckleberrying party, led on by Abby Kelly and Wendell Phillips, gravely compassionating the unfortunate fatuity of the framers of the American Constitution, is a little too rich. But, good reader, go with us a little further into the woods. "Instead of being a light, and a guide, and a blessing to the nations, we are a curse and a reproach! We are the mildew, blighting and blasting our brothers' ears." [There's a fine figure for you!] "Shame on us!" And after getting this load of bile off his stomach, (the berries could not have been fully ripe) our pet of the pic-nic thus concludes his harangue:

"Still let us all, whom the voice of God has summoned to this work, move on undaunted; until the whole nation shall see and understand Daniel Webster, and reject him for the 'base metal' that he is."

It would have been hard to close up, Wendell, without a touch at Daniel. How glad "the godlike" must feel to be let off so easily! But let him not felicitate himself upon the deliverance too hastily; for hear Brother Stephen Foster, who stepped up as the Ciceronian Wendell stepped down:

"Anti-Slavery can't prosper till we have killed Daniel Webster. Mr. Chairman, I shall be understood to speak figuratively here. I care nothing for his body; I hope Providence will spare him to us as a subject for dissection. But I mean that we must destroy, what is of far more consequence than bodily life, his *reputation.* He is a traitor and a villain. Compare him with Benedict Arnold, and he is far meaner and more despicable than he;" &c., &c.

This beats the barbacue balderdash of the Bobos and Quattlebums of Palmettodom!

Curious Decisions.—The English law papers report one or two strange decisions that have lately been made by the Vice Chancellor. In one of the cases, it appeared by the evidence tendered on the trial, that a Mr. Hartley, deceased, in 1843 left directions in his will that £300 should be set apart as a prize for the best original essay "on the subject of Natural Theology—treating it as a substantive science, and demonstrating the truth, harmony, and infallibility of the evidence on which its foundations are laid, and the perfect accordance of such evidence with reason; also demonstrating the adequacy of natural theology when treated and taught in this scientific form to constitute a true, perfect, and philosophical system of universal religion, (analogous to other universal systems of science, such as astronomy, &c.) founded on immutable facts and the works of creation, beautifully adapted to man's reason and nature, and tending as other sciences do, but in a higher degree, to improve and elevate his nature, and to render him a wise, happy, and exalted being." It was ruled by the Vice Chancellor that this bequest was void, on account of the evident tendency which the essay so described would have to demoralize society and subvert the church. The case of the Bridgewater Treatises was cited in support of the legality of such a bequest; but the example was overruled. The same law must clearly apply to every attempt to support religion by evidence taken from the side of nature, and the Bridgewater Treatises was clearly a case in point. Another decision, arising out of the same trial, is yet more curious. Mr. Hartley had left £200 for the best essay on emigration, and appointed the American Minister trustee of the fund. This bequest was also declared void, on the ground that such an essay would encourage persons to emigrate to the United States, and so throw off their allegiance to the Queen.—*N. Y. Post.*

Signs of Love.—"'Sir,' said Mrs. Crupp, in a tone approaching to severity, 'I've laundressed other gentlemen besides yourself. A young gentleman may be over-careful of himself, or under-careful of himself. He may brush his hair too regular, or too unregular. He may wear his boots much too large for him, or much too small. That is according as the young gentleman has his original character formed. But let him go to which extreme he may, sir, there's a young lady in both of 'em.'"

Jenny Linden is the heading to a very amusing parody on Campbell's famous ode on the battle of Hohenlinden, which we find in a Boston newspaper:

"On Lind, when Barnum's sun was low,
And bootless was the Mermaid's show,
The lessee counted for a flow
Of rhino to his treasury.

"And Jenny Lind, whose ready sight
Saw Barnum in his golden light,
Said, for a "thousand" every night,
She'd sing to all Amerikey."

"EPITAPH ON JOHN BREATH.

Here lies JOHN BREATH, yet think not breath is here,
Here only breathless sight and silence dwell:
For breath was out of BREATH, when, from his bier,
They laid him down within this narrow cell.
And be thou sure that breath shall come to BREATH,
For such the promise God's anointed gave;
Then Life shall wake beneath the ribs of Death,
And BREATH shall issue from this breathless grave."

A late Paris letter says that General Narvaez has caused it to be formally denied in the Paris journals that he had been rude, in any mode to the American Minister at Madrid, with reference to the Cuba or any other question.

The list of letters advertised at San Francisco, California, amounts to upwards of 6000.

REMARKS OF MR. BADGER,
ON THE TEXAS BOUNDARY.

In the Senate, on the 8th, Mr. Ewing having moved to lay the Texas Boundary bill on the table, for the purpose of taking up the California bill, Mr. BADGER addressed the Senate as follows:—

Mr. BADGER. I very much hope that my friend will not persevere in his motion to postpone the consideration of this bill, with the intention of proceeding again to-day to the consideration of the California bill. There are three reasons, I think, why my friend should be willing to dispose of this bill before the California bill is disposed of. The first reason is, that the friends of California constitute a decided majority on this floor, and we have certain agitating questions upon which it is important and necessary that we should know the sides that we will respectively take.

I recollect that Sir Walter Scott informs us, in the commencement of his interesting legend of Montrose, that the Earl of Monteith, accompanied by two armed horsemen, was proceeding along a path upon the margin of one of those little lakes that separate the Highlands from the Lowlands of Perthshire, and when they saw advancing towards them, from an opposite direction, a powerful man mounted on horseback, the three immediately spurred forwards so as to prevent his passing up the mountain path, which might lead to the Highlands. When the two parties approached each other, both paused, and the Earl of Monteith called out to the single horseman to know on which side he was in the then existing conflict. But this single horseman who was no other than your friend and mine, Ritmaster Dugald Dalgetty, who had served under the immortal Gustavus, the lion of the North, the champion of the faith, and who was thoroughly acquainted with all the points of etiquette that belonged to a cavalier, all points of strategy, and all that relates to good order and decorum, and all the properties of that accession, said: "Nay, on which side are you? The strongest party should first declare."

Now, this course, commended by such distinguished civil and literary authority as that of Sir Walter Scott, I think should commend itself to our judgment. They are the stronger party, and here are one or two questions that we want answered. We want to know on which side they are in relation to the subject of the settlement of this Texas boundary, because it makes a material difference with me, and I doubt not it does with others, on what side they are with regard to the Texas boundary. By insisting on taking up the California bill before this question is settled, they compel us to assume an attitude of hostility which we would not assume if we could know that the other side were determined to act for peace, concession, settlement, good order, and the Union. That can only be shown by their votes upon that bill. Therefore I very respectfully suggest that upon this, the first ground, it is very right and proper in itself that we should proceed with this bill, and not resume the consideration of the bill for the admission of California.

The second reason I shall offer is one in some degree growing out of the first, appealing to the generous and honorable sentiments of our friends in the majority. We ask them to concede to us what I have shown to be right, and then, they having the majority, being like the gallant Earl of Monteith with his two armed attendants opposed to a single cavalier, we put it as a contest of generosity. It is a contest in which we should scorn to be outdone, and should immediately, as I think, concede what has been shown to be right, and should even concede it upon a feeling of liberality, if it were not a thing which could be strictly demanded upon the ordinary laws of war.

Well, then, I have a third reason, for I like to have odd numbers, as three, five, or seven; they are magical numbers, and I would not have two reasons on any account, since, as my friend from the Emerald Isle (Mr. Shields) knows, "there is luck in odd numbers." I therefore bring up the third reason, and that addresses itself to my friends on the other side in another character. I have heretofore spoken of them as warriors—as in a strife, a contest—and have urged that they should grant this, because, first, *it is right,* and second, because it is generous, and brave warriors should concede what is generous. Now I urge it because I think it is politic. I assume that they are anxious to have California admitted. For myself, I am not. I assume that they think it important to the Union that she should be admitted. I do not. I think it would be a great blessing if she were cut off from the Union, with Utah and New Mexico attached to her, so as to make her a bashaw with two tails. But I assume that they are in earnest to have California admitted with all possible speed. Well, I will assure them that I conscientiously believe California will be admitted a great deal sooner, if we first pass the bill fixing the Texas boundary, than if she is made to occupy the front place in the line of march. I believe the more you push her forward first, the more sure she will be to come out behind at the end of the race. I am not disposed to use any unparliamentary means to delay the admission of California, but I can assure my friends that I am disposed to meet them in a spirit of forbearance and conciliation, if Texas can be allowed to come forward before California. Texas is a State of this Union. California is not, except as she has christened herself so. This proposition cannot be considered an insult to California, even if she is a State, for Texas is older; if California is on the Pacific, Texas is nearer the Atlantic, which, I think, gives a decided pre-eminence to Texas. Now, all that I ask, all that I desire is, that we may pass the measure which we now have before us. It is first in order and first in importance. It is a measure desired by the minority of this body, and, therefore, should be readily conceded by the majority, who can ultimately accomplish what they desire with regard to California.—This is a measure especially recommended by the President of the United States, in his message. Surely our friends will not oppose the prior consideration of this bill. But, if they will, if they persist in laying it aside, and California is to precede, I give notice that California will not get in as soon as gentlemen may think. I should be sorry to have measures resorted to which would consume the time of the Senate, in opposition to a measure which the majority can ultimately pass; and nothing but extreme measures, nothing but wanton wrong persevered in, will induce me to do any thing of that kind. I hope, then, from every consideration of courtesy, of kindness and generosity; out of respect to the wishes of the President, and in consideration of the national importance of this measure, and the present emergency for its passage, that our friends will yield, and allow this bill to be passed. I think that upon a clear and distinct reading of the amendments offered by the Senator from Ohio, we can ascertain their effect. At all events, we can understand them after he shall have explained them. Then, if they are agreeable to the Senate, we can adopt them, and if not, let them be voted down.

The Senate having refused, 31 to 19, to lay the bill on the table, Mr. Badger, in the course of the debate, again addressed the Senate:—

Mr. BADGER. Mr. President, I agree with my friend from Ohio that when Rome resorted to money for the purpose of purchasing from off her territory the northern barbarians, she committed an act which must necessarily have been fatal. It was either an acknowledgment of her inability to defend herself, or it was a measure which was certain, in the result, soon to make her unable to pay demands against her. But I am totally at a loss to perceive what application the case referred to by my friend has to the question now under the consideration of the Senate. I agree with him that it would be a fatal policy for the United States to undertake to buy off her enemies. But I do not consider myself, when I am dealing with a subject of disputed title of Texas, as treating with an enemy.

I will go a step further, and say that if a State of this Union should set up a mere unfounded, barren, unsupported claim of title to what undoubtedly belonged to the United States, that the United States ought not to purchase any such claim, merely because it should be asserted; for the very obvious reason that this would be like the case of purchasing off enemies; and it would give rise to a great many unfounded claims. But is there any analogy between that case and the case under the consideration of the Senate? I agree with the Senator from Ohio—and I have heretofore expressed the opinion—that Texas has not a legal and valid claim to this territory. But I cannot say that Texas has not, in my own view, a color of a claim to that territory. I cannot doubt that Texas believes that she has a complete and valid title to it. And I have not exactly that entire confidence in my own judgment upon a question of the title to suppose that that must be necessarily true which strikes me as being true.

Mr. EWING. Will the Senator allow me to lead him to the point? At the point to which the Senator alludes I was touching upon the claims of Texas to this title. I agreed with the honorable Senator that she was not entitled to it. But we are told here that she will support that title by arms. This is a reason that is urged why we should give a sum of money or give land to settle this question. It was that argument I was answering when I said I would not buy peace when war was threatened. That was the use I made of the argument. Being so designed, if the claim of Texas is not enforced by arms, that argument is gone; it is out of the way. I said that however they might threaten to assert it by arms, still I would do what was right, and under threats of that kind I would mete out to her nothing more than strict justice.

Mr. BADGER. I am very much obliged to my friend for leading me to the point. But if he had waited for a few moments, he would have found that I was coming to it without any leading. I have not as rapid progression as my friend. I do not think as fast. I do not move as fast. On account of my build and habits I cannot do it.

I was about saying, when I was taken under the kind guidance of my friend, that I could not consider this question, whether Texas has or has not a good title, one upon which I could pronounce with authority. My own opinion is that she has not. But I know that there are gentlemen, in and out of this chamber, whose opinions are entitled to far higher consideration than my own upon every question of this kind, who believe that she has a good and complete title. To instance no others, here is my honorable friend from Georgia, (Mr. Berrien,) than whom there is no man more competent to form a correct legal conclusion upon a question of title. He is of opinion, and has offered an argument to prove it, that Texas, as against the United States, which is really the question for us to consider, has a good and effectual title.

Then, Mr. President, this being a case in which Texas does not set up a false claim, in which Texas does not bring forward a title to obtain that which she knows belongs to the United States, it being a case in which the most intelligent and respectable gentlemen, lawyers and statesmen, believe that she has a good title, I, for one, am disposed to treat with her in this bill as if she had a good title. She is not one of our enemies. She is a member of this Union; she forms, in common with the twenty-nine other States of this Union, that country to which I belong.—And I am totally unable to perceive how the illustration offered by the honorable Senator from Ohio can have any application to the case under the consideration of the Senate.

It is said that Texas threatens. Now, sir, I do not know how far the fact that Texas threatens may be influential, or ought to be influential, in operating upon the mind of any of us here. But this I do say, that the probability that this question of title and possession is not settled, and may be made instrumental in involving the country in civil war, is with me a high and overpowering motive for settling it. In that respect I have more courage than my friend from Ohio. I have so much courage in that particular, that I am willing to incur the charge of having acted under intimidation. I am willing to admit that I am intimidated at any thing which supposes a violent conflict among the different members of this Union.

Mr. President, I recollect well that when the question of "Catholic emancipation," many years ago, was before the English House of Lords, and when, in addition to the arguments of the intrinsic propriety of that measure, giving an equal participation in the Government to the Catholic subjects of the king, it was urged upon the House that such was the excited state of things in Ireland, such the bitterness of animosity, such the determined demand for this concession of equal privileges, that the refusal of that measure would involve Ireland in a civil war, some lords who had never seen a battle field, who had never seen a squadron in the field, who knew nothing of arms, except those which were used in sport, treated with scorn the argument. They said, "if Ireland has not a right to demand these concessions, we will not yield them to her, though civil war might follow the refusal." They said, "let civil war come; who fears?" But I recollect very well that that same "Iron Duke," who had participated in a hundred conflicts, far from entertaining such opinions, or believing it would be an imputation upon his courage to yield more than he might think strictly demandable of right, to such considerations, expressed himself to this purpose:

"My Lords, said he, it may naturally be supposed that from the whole habits of my life, I should be as little moved by such a prospect of civil war as any other member of your lordships' house. But, for one, I confess I am alarmed. I tremble at the prospect. I have seen war; I have seen civil war; and I know what it is. That consideration, therefore, however it may influence other members of this house, will powerfully interest my determination."

Sir, my honorable friend from Ohio is far, far braver in this respect than I am. He is far, far braver than the "Iron Duke," who would do almost any thing that could be demanded to avoid a civil conflict—a civil war. I would pardon, much, if much there were to pardon, of bluster and threatening, and apparent intimidation on the part of Texas. It cannot be supposed by Texas that the United States can fear to meet her in a conflict. When, therefore, we yield to considerations of an excited state of mind in that people, when we come forward willingly to settle what that people believe to be a good title, and what a large proportion of our own citizens believe to be a good title, although we may doubt it ourselves, we are not yielding to any unworthy fear, but, in my judgment, we are yielding to those considerations which a high and anxious desire to promote the welfare of this whole country should always induce us to suffer to control us.

Therefore, Mr. President, so far as I am concerned, I do not enter into any inquiry whether we are allotting to Texas a little more or a little less than, according to any strict construction of her right, she may be justly entitled to. I am willing to settle this question and to leave the matter. Whether five, or ten, or fifty millions of dollars be paid for it, is to me a consideration not equal in importance to the great results to be obtained. I would not put it for one moment in comparison with any battle-field in which American blood should be shed by American arms, in which brothers should stand against brothers, with their eyes flashing hate, and plunging steel in each other's bosoms. I have not courage to look upon that. I am too utterly and absolutely cowardly to contemplate such a scene with any thing but horror. I wish, therefore, to settle this boundary question. I stand ready to vote for the bill. But I have yet heard no answer to the question put so promptly by the Senator from New Hampshire, (Mr. Hale,) whether we have any reason to suppose that an effectual protection of liberty, property, and religion, guaranteed to the inhabitants of this province, will not be perfectly secure under the Government of Texas.

Excellent Advice.—We would offer a word to foreigners among us, upon co-operation for any general purpose. We sometimes hear of German, and Irish meetings, and other meetings, to co-operate in elections, to support particular candidates, or ask for particular measures; and we always find notorious demagogues at the head of such movements. We advise these foreigners to let such things alone, to study our politics, and to act upon them individually, but to abstain from all combined action. And we also find German tailors, Irish shoemakers, Scotch weavers, and English carpenters, engaging in combinations according to respective nationalities, to promote the common interest of each class. This, too, is wrong. Let tailors, carpenters, or any other mechanics combine in such partnerships, but without respect to nationalities. All should regard themselves and each other as *Americans.*—*Phila. Public Ledger.*

Messrs. Maunsell, White & Son, of New Orleans, who have been Gen. Taylor's agents for twenty years, contradict the statements relative to his pecuniary affairs, and assert that he leaves in bank stocks, and other valuable property, the amount of $200,000. He never gave a note in his life, and died without owing a dollar.

PROTEST AGAINST THE ADMISSION OF CALIFORNIA.

On Wednesday the 14th, Mr. Hunter of Va. presented to the Senate a Protest, signed by ten Senators, against the admission of California, and asked that it might be spread upon the Journal. The Protest was read and laid upon the table till the next day. It is as follows:

We, the undersigned senators, deeply impressed with the importance of the occasion, and with a solemn sense of the responsibility under which we are acting, respectfully submit the following protest against the bill admitting California as a State into this Union, and request that it may be entered upon the journal of the Senate. We feel that it is not enough to have resisted in debate alone a bill so fraught with mischief to the Union, and the States which we represent, with all the resources of argument which we possessed; but that it is also due to ourselves, the people whose interests have been intrusted to our care, and to posterity, which even in most distant generations, may feel its consequences, to leave, in whatever form may be most solemn and enduring, a memorial of the opposition which we have made to this measure, and of the reasons by which we have been governed. Upon the pages of a journal which the constitution requires to be kept so long as the Senate may have an existence, we desire to place the reasons, upon which we are willing to be judged by generations living and yet to come, for our opposition to a bill whose consequences may be so durable and portentous as to make it an object of deep interest to all who may come after us.

We have dissented from this bill because it gives the sanction of law and thus imparts validity to the unauthorized action of a portion of the inhabitants of California, by which an odious discrimination is made against the property of the fifteen slaveholding States of the Union, who are thus deprived of that position of equality which the constitution so manifestly designs, and which constitutes the only sure and stable foundation on which this Union can repose.

Because the right of the slaveholding States to a common and equal enjoyment of the territory of the Union has been defeated by a system of measures which, without the authority of precedent, of law or of the constitution, was manifestly contrived for that purpose, and which Congress must sanction and adopt, should this bill become a law. In sanctioning this system of measures, this government will admit that the inhabitants of its territories, whether permanent or transient, whether lawfully or unlawfully occupying the same, may form a State without the previous authority of law, without even the partial security of a territorial organization formed by Congress, without any legal census or other efficient evidence of their possessing the number of citizens necessary to authorize the representation which they may claim, and without any of those safeguards about the ballot-box which can only be provided by law, and which are necessary to ascertain the true sense of the people. It will admit, too, that Congress having refused to provide a government except upon the condition of excluding slavery by law, the executive branch of this government may, at its own discretion, invite such inhabitants to meet in convention, under such rules as it or its agents may prescribe, and to form a constitution affecting not only their own rights, but those also of fifteen States of the confederacy, by including territory with the purpose of excluding those States from its enjoyment, and without regard to the natural fitness of boundary, or any of the considerations which should properly determine the limits of a State. It will also admit that the convention thus called into existence by the Executive may be paid by him out of the funds of the United States, without the sanction of Congress, in violation not only of the plain provisions of the constitution, but of those principles of obvious propriety which would forbid any act calculated to make that convention dependent upon it. And last, but not least in the series of measures which this government must adopt and sanction in passing this bill, is the release of the authority of the United States by the Executive alone to a government thus formed, and not presenting even sufficient evidence of its having the assent of a majority of the people for whom it was designed. With a view of all these considerations, the undersigned are constrained to believe that this government could never be brought to admit a State presenting itself under such circumstances, if it were not for the purpose of excluding the people of the slaveholding States from all opportunity of settling with their property in that territory.

Because to vote for a bill passed under such circumstances would be to agree to a principle which may exclude forever hereafter, as it does now, the States which we represent from all enjoyment of the common territory of the Union—a principle which destroys the equal rights of their constituents, the equality of their States in the confederacy, the equal dignity of those whom they represent as men and as citizens in the eye of the law, and their equal title to the protection of the government and the constitution.

Because all the propositions have been rejected which have been made to obtain either a recognition of the right of the slaveholding States to a common enjoyment of all the territory of the U. States, or to a fair division of that territory between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States of the Union—every effort having failed which has been made to obtain a fair division of the territory proposed to be brought in as the State of California.

But, lastly, we dissent from this bill, and solemnly protest against its passage, because in sanctioning measures so contrary to former precedent, to obvious policy, to the spirit and intent of the constitution of the United States, for the purpose of excluding the slaveholding States from the territory thus to be erected into a State, this government in effect declares that the exclusion of slavery from the territory of the United States is an object so high and important as to justify a disregard not only of all the principles of sound policy, but also of the constitution itself. Against this conclusion we must now and forever protest, as it is destructive of the safety and liberties of those whose rights have been committed to our care, fatal to the peace and equality of the States which we represent, and must lead, if persisted in, to the dissolution of that confederacy in which the slaveholding States have never sought more than equality, and in which they will not be content to remain with less.

J. M. MASON, Virginia.
R. M. T. HUNTER, "
A. P. BUTLER, South Carolina.
R. W. BARNWELL, "
H. L. TURNEY, Tennessee.
PIERRE SOULE, Louisiana.
JEFFER. DAVIS, Mississippi.
DAVID R. ATCHISON, Missouri.
JACKSON MORTON, Florida.
D. L. YULEE, "

Senate Chamber, August 13, 1850.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE CALIFORNIA STATE BILL PASSED THE SENATE.

From the feelings of joy and delight with which, a few days ago, we hailed the passage by the Senate of the Bill for the settlement of the Texas Boundary, as the first of a series of measures of pacification and quiet to the country, our readers may well conceive of the gratification with which we are enabled to announce to them the consequent passage, by the Senate, yesterday, of the second great measure, *the Bill for the admission of California into the Union.* The vote upon the bill was more decisive than we anticipated: that is to say, it was passed by thirty-four votes to eighteen, being very nearly two-thirds of the Senators present.

Once more we say, as we said of yore, when the truly national and wise conduct of that elevated body saved us from the catastrophe of a needless *foreign* war—again we say, to the widely-expanded circle of our readers, and to the people of every State of the Union, LOOK TO THE SENATE! Admire the self-sacrificing spirit in which that body has acted in the passage of these two great bills—the same spirit of compromise under whose influence the Government of this Union itself was built up! Admire, applaud, and *imitate* the Senate, and in the spirit of compromise uphold its work! The Senate has but obeyed what we believe to be the general will of the People; and it is for THE PEOPLE to sustain the Senate by such expressions of their approbation as may incite the *popular* branch of Congress—if indeed the Senate have not already, by its recent votes, established *for itself* at least an equal title to that honorable distinction—to carry out to completeness that work of Fraternity, Peace, and Union, which the Senate has so auspiciously begun.

And now, too, is the time for THE PRESS to speak out. Let every Press throughout the land, that is for cultivating a spirit of brotherly affection, instead of one of fratricidal hate and enmity; every one which prefers the enviable prosperity and domestic happiness which pervade this whole realm to the mere hazard even of civil war, with all its horrors—the devastation, the desolation of the domestic hearth, the rage, the fury, and carnage of a conflict which might in its progress become a war of extermination; every Press, in a word, which is *for the Union*, and against all attempts to change this Government from a blessing as it is, in order to overwhelm this People with the curses unspeakable of dire anarchy; let every such Press now speak out, or forever hereafter hold its tongue! Let no excuse remain to any man, in any department of the Government, for the injurious suspicion that the mass of the People in any quarter of the Union, North, East, West, or South, do not understand the value of the Union, and are not devoted, heart and soul, to its preservation.

Happily, the case is one in which a response to this appeal, in behalf of Peace and of the Union, involves no party principle, clashes with no party obligations. The measures which are in progress have indeed been recommended to Congress by a Whig President, but they have received the support equally of Democratic and of Whig Senators; and already, we are happy in being able to say, that the expressions of gratification at the passage of the Texas Boundary Bill by the Senate are confined to no party. In the general satisfaction, so far as we have yet heard, party lines are wholly obliterated. May this noble sentiment spread over our whole land! From the more distant as well as the nearer regions of our common country; from the shores of the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, and from the Rocky Mountains to our possessions on the Pacific; from the Bay of Fundy to Cape Sable, and from the sources of the Mississippi to the Gulf into which it pours its floods; and thence, from the States and Territories bordering on it, let there come forth an acclaim so universal in favor of the pending adjustment, that there shall remain no loop to hang a doubt upon as to what is the PEOPLE'S WILL on this subject.

We shall see, and the world will see, in the unanimity of the response to this appeal, that the foundations of this UNION, so far from being shaken by the tempest of excitement into which the public councils and certain primary assemblies and gatherings of the people have been wrought, stands with a firmness which shows that the cement in which they were first laid has, in course of time and by the action of the elements, become a rock of adamant.

The passage of Mr. Pearce's bill in the Senate by a decided majority opens for the first time a fair prospect of a satisfactory settlement of the sectional questiens which have so unprofitably agitated the country since the beginning of the present session of Congress. The Senate, moreover, has shown a degree of promptness in acting upon this bill which promises well for the further dispatch of business in a practical way.

In every quarter, so far as indications of public sentiment have been received touching this measure of conciliation, we have observed nothing but expressions of approval. The controversy arising from the territorial claims of Texas was one which derived its chief importance from its connexion with sectional interests real or supposed, not from any inherent difficulty. It is now, we may hope, in a fair way for final adjustment, since we cannot suppose that the House will refuse its sanction to the Senate's bill, which meets the case so fully, and so much in accordance with the wishes and views of the country generally.

The example which is furnished by the passage of this bill by the Senate—an example of prompt action in the place of protracted discussion—has had a powerful influence already. The public mind, teased into impatience, or wearied into indifference by long delays and ever-recurring uncertainties, has now something tangible to take hold of—something definite—something actually done. The sensation is refreshing, and we feel cheered by the relief which is thus afforded from the vague and dreary desolation of profitless debate.

Balt. American.

From the Washington Union.

THE DANGER NOT OVER.

We had supposed that the passage of the Texas boundary bill by the Senate was calculated to pour oil upon the tempestuous waves, to remove all danger of collision on the borders of the Rio Grande, and to give peace to the country. Such was the opinion of two senators whom we saw on the next (Saturday) morning. We were told that a more tranquil and conciliatory spirit was diffused throughout the Senate, and that good humor and great courtesy prevailed among the members, and that there was every prospect of the whole question being amicably adjusted. We cannot permit ourselves to doubt that this bill will also triumphantly pass the House.

Yet, from an intelligent member of the other House, who was confident of the success of the bill on Friday, we learn that Mr. Seward was attempting to operate upon the members from New York, just as he had moved on the 3d of March, 1849, to defeat Mr. Walker's amendment; that the Sewardites are making the most strenuous efforts to load it down with amendments and defeat the bill; and that they were appealing to the ultra politicians of the South to co-operate with them in this unfortunate movement. But it is impossible they can make a very serious impression on the South or the North. The people of the South will repel such an attempt upon their representatives with indignation. We understand from other quarters that these calculations cannot be correct, and that the bill cannot be defeated. For our own part, we should be startled beyond measure by such a supposition. What! Mr. Seward to lead the opposition to the bill? The southern members to unite with the Sewardites and free-soilers in defeating a measure which is to save us perhaps from civil war, and give peace to the country? What! The Sewardites to obtain the assistance of southern men to advance the cause of the free-soilers in the North, and to cut down the best friends of the South in the North? The whole story sounds so revoltingly to our ears that we will not believe it until we should unfortunately live to see it confirmed by sympathetic speeches and corresponding votes. Meantime, as we receive this information, we think it our duty to throw out these statements that the people may know what suspicions are afloat. If there be any danger, they should know whence the wind comes, and whither it bloweth. But again and again we ask, is it possible that Mr. William H. Seward should be able to control the destiny of the South? The decided impression is that the bill will pass. We understood yesterday, from one who was well acquainted with the signs of the times, that not more than thirty-two representatives from the South, nor more than forty-two from the North, could be mustered against the bill.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

MOVEMENTS AT THE CAPITOL.

It gives us no pleasure, the reader may be sure, in finding ourselves under an obligation to transfer to our columns the subjoined, as a part of the history of the day. We have no certain information of the number of Southern Representatives who were present at the meeting at which these resolutions were adopted, nor of how many of those Representatives who were present actually voted for them. But the generally well-informed Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun ("X.") states that less than half of the Southern Members attended, and that of that half twelve were known to be opposed to the scheme. We have reason to believe this statement to be substantially correct.

FROM THE "SOUTHERN PRESS" OF YESTERDAY.

Meeting of the Southern Members of the House of Representatives.

At length we have to congratulate the South on the attainment of greater unity among her Representatives than has yet been known.

At a meeting held a few evenings since the following members were appointed a Committee on Resolutions:

Mr. Toombs, Chairman; Messrs. Seddon, Johnson, Thompson, Houston, Bowie, Chapman, Burt, Cabell, Hilliard, Morse, Morehead, Green, Howard, and Thomas.

We understand that the deliberations of the Committee resulted in almost entire unanimity, and accordingly—

Mr. Toombs, chairman of the Committee of Fifteen, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That no citizen shall be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, except by the judgment of his peers and the laws of the land, and that the common law, as it existed in the American colonies on the 4th of July, 1776, and the constitution and laws of the United States applicable to our Territories, shall be the fundamental law of said Territory.

2. *Resolved*, That, in the event that the non-slaveholding States object thus to put the life, liberty, and property of American citizens under American laws, we will insist upon a division of the country on the line of 36° 30', with a distinct recognition and protection of property in slaves.

3. *Resolved*, That we will not vote for the admission of California unless the Southern boundary be restricted to the parallel of 36° 30' north latitude.

4. *Resolved*, That we will not agree to any boundary between Texas and New Mexico which proposes to cede to New Mexico any portion of territory south of the parallel of 36° 30' north latitude and West of the Rio Grande, prior to the adjustment of the Territorial questions.

5. *Resolved*, That the Representatives of the slaveholding States will resist, by all usual legislative and constitutional means, the admission of the State of California and the adjustment of the Texas boundary until a settlement of the Territorial questions.

6. *Be it further resolved*, That the powers and duties of the Committee of Fifteen be continued until the further action of the meeting, and that the chairman of that committee, by the concurrence of any three members thereof, may any time call a meeting of the Representatives of the slaveholding States.

Every reader of this paper will be able without any aid of ours, to comprehend the degree of delusion which can *congratulate* the South upon "the attainment of greater unity among her Representatives than has yet been known," in defeating measures which are intended and calculated to restore quiet to the country. In this object, it is understood that they will (strange to say!) be in full co-operation with the whole of those members of Congress who are in most decided antagonism to what the South justly regards as its most momentous interests.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

The riotous demonstration of a portion of the foreign population of the city,—the most ignorant and the least deserving portion—has not been without a good effect. It has proved that public opinion here will not sanction the lawlessness of the mob, nor permit any question of labor or of alleged wrong to be submitted to the arbitrament of brute force for adjustment. It will not tolerate the revolutionary harangues which disgraced the proceedings in the Park, a week since, and which were a fitting prelude to the conduct of the mob on Monday. It will not sanction any appeal but those known to the constitution and laws of the land, and which are sufficient for the redress of any grievance. It is well that the revolutionary hot-bloods who have come to our shores should know this, and that they should know also that although our Government tolerates the largest liberty in the way of free speech and free opinion, it does not countenance the use of the bowie knife and the bludgeon for the settlement of any grievance whatsoever.

The tailors, however, who have made these demonstrations, we feel bound to say are not so much to blame as those who have set them on. Many of them know nothing of our laws or language, and feeling oppressed as some of them do, and excited under the appeals addressed to them against capitalists, employers, and "aristocrats," as they are taught to regard every man well to do in the world, they become passionate and drunk with rage, and sometimes, too, we fear, with something more intoxicating than the ardor of their own zeal.

We have a kind word for such men, if they will hear it and heed it. America is not Europe. We are Republicans, but not Red Republicans. We are Socialists, so far as true equality, liberty, and fraternity are concerned, but not deists, disorganizers, and destructives. We believe that the laborer is worthy of his hire, but not that "property is robbery!" We have our associations, but in them men do not merge their individuality and independence. We pay as we go, and each man for what he is worth. We do not divide the earnings of hard working men with the drone, after the recommendation of Fanny Wright, and her disciples of the French school. We reverence reason, but we do not place man's reason above the revelations and commands of God. Education, Freedom, Truth, and Justice are the American ideas of civil liberty and human rights, and we obtain all these through the ballot-box, and without the bayonet or the bludgeon. Our new comers must go through the mill, which makes the coarsest grain the finest meal, as our fathers and their children have gone before them, and he who climbs up some other way, and seeks to obtain liberty or equality by any indirect means, is, like the man pointed out in the Bible, "a thief and a robber."

Beware, then, of the demagogues of the press and the hustings, who preach any other liberty than this. Beware of men who prosper by railing at capitalists, rich men, aristocrats, employers, and the like. They are the Proudhons who tell you that "property is robbery;" the Vidals who assure you that "all the people shall live in palaces:" the Vidals, again, who tell the nurses of the land that the infant children they love and fondle "are the enemies who are to leave them misery, and perhaps death." They are the Abbe Chatels who go about turning the Scriptures into ridicule, and who tell you that "the Christian religion had made a grievous mistake in setting bounds to the gratification of the passions." They are the Atheists who say "they know no God but the Sun, and only him because he is visible!"

These are the "new lights" of the middle of the 19th century; men whose counsel would lead to the scenes of St. Bartholomew; who speak that the streets may run red with blood; who reform that they may become the war-dogs of the pack; who call anarchy liberty, and whose liberty is blasphemy and robbery. Remember the demagogues of '93. They are dead, but their descendants live, and at this time are speaking ignorantly or purposely to enforce the principles of their prototypes. The laboring man can be cursed with no worse enemies than such teachers.

Suicide of a Child.—The Jasper county correspondent of the Lafayette (Ia.) Courier, writes that a daughter of Mr. George Grissell, about 12 years old, *committed suicide* near Rensselaer, on the 23d instant, by hanging herself to the joist of the house with a bridle. It appears that she committed the rash act through fear of being punished for accidentally breaking a crock. After meeting with the accident she dressed in suitable burial clothes, and telling her little brother that "she never would break another crock," she got upon the bed, tied a bridle to the joist, fastened it around her neck and jumped off. Her brother succeeded in replacing her upon the bed, but she jumped off the second time, and before he could obtain assistance she was dead.

Exchange paper.

What a system of shameful cruelty must have been practised in that family. The whip must have been the only monitor, and applied unmercifully on all occasions whether fault or accident was the motive to its use. Love and persuasion could never have been employed in a family where a child was so much under the influence of fear as to voluntarily take its life rather than meet the punishment expected.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

An Improbable Story.—The New York Sun says: "A most extraordinary phenomenon, it is said, has just made its appearance in this city, viz: a slave from the South, who has discovered a secret mode of changing the colored skin to a white one! He has already, according to report, changed the hue of his feet, his hands, and a part of his face, while the rest of his person is gradually undergoing the same wonderful metamorphosis. The story is, that while at work upon his master's plantation, he discovered that a certain weed exercised this astonishing effect. He and a number of his fellow slaves vigorously applied the cosmetic, and the result is before us. He expects to be fully white in from eight to ten months.

In Michigan they have an Electro Magnetic reaping machine, which cuts, threshes, and cleans the wheat on thirty acres of ground daily. It is drawn by twelve horses.

THE LATE GENERAL TAYLOR.

The following well-timed, conciliatory and beautiful remarks are copied from the London Standard:

We think Englishmen are entitled to join in the expression of regret for the loss of the great and good man who has been taken from the people of the United States. They are our kinsmen, and as such must permit our sympathy; but besides this the character of Gen. Taylor was so thoroughly English, and his kind disposition towards the land of his fathers was so unequivocally proved, that we cannot help regarding him as one of ourselves.

Seasons of common sorrow are generally seasons of reciprocal confidence and of all trifling differences, and melancholy as the occasion is, we think that it ought not to be lost. We could, therefore, wish to see some general expression of what we know to be the general feeling caused by the death of the late President. In even political light the subject is important. Every year draws more closely the private bonds of connection between the Lords of the shores of the Atlantic. Every season sends thousands of emigrants to seek an asylum in the great republic of the new world from the tyranny of contiguous wealth in these money governed countries. Few English families there are who have not near kinsmen in the United States, and as the money tyranny is aggravated at home, and the British colonies are more and more impoverished and oppressed by misgovernment, in the same proportion will the tide of emigration to the United States be augmented.

Let us then give free way to the indulgence of our own feeling by an unreserved expression of good will to the Republic that has sent us such a Minister as Mr. Lawrence to represent it, and had so lately placed itself under the government of the great and good man now, alas! no more. We are not aware that court etiquette provides for the case of the death of a President of a republic as an occasion of mourning; but at all events the organs of public opinion, may offer the tribute of sorrow where sorrow is so justly due.

Insult to American Statesmen and Patriotism.—Yesterday evening a great crowd had assembled in the vicinity of the court-house to hear the speeches of the two wings of the democracy. The Benton men had advertised for a grand rally in the rotundo. The antics were to hear Judge Bowlin and others outside. About the time the meeting opened, a procession, headed by a band of music, came up Fourth street bearing a transparency of three sides—on one side the ship of State, on another the "crowing cock on the prostrate coon." These two produced no effect; they were emblems that no peaceable man could object to. But upon the third side was a miserable daub, attempting to represent "Old Hal," the great statesman of the West and the age, prostrate and overwhelmed—Col. Benton, with his foot resting on Clay's neck, and uttering the words, "*caught in the act*"—flourishing in his left hand a scroll inscribed "*Omnibus bill.*"

Such an attempted indignity and outrage upon such a man was calculated to arouse the highest indignation, not only of the whigs, but of every reflecting and intelligent democrat. All men felt it to be an indignity upon the talents, statesmanship, services, and patriotism of the great men of the nation. As well might Gen. Cass, or any other of the great statesmen who stood shoulder to shoulder with Mr. Clay on this question, have been subjected to the same indignity. With difficulty an outbreak was prevented as it passed through the streets. On its arrival at the court-house, the pent-up feelings of indignation could no longer be restrained: stones were hurled, hisses, groans, and imprecations from every quarter. To appease the incensed public, the offensive part, Clay prostrate, was torn off. But this did not satisfy the people. The attempt to hold the Benton meeting in the rotundo proved an abortion. The crowd filled the lower space of the rotundo, and by groans, shouts, hisses, firing of crackers, and throwing rockets, the disturbance was so great that the meeting was compelled to adjourn.

St. Louis Republican.

"*The South.*"—The *N. O. Courier*, the leading Democratic paper of Louisiana, throws quite a damper upon the disunion fires of some of the Southern politicians. It says:

"Certain politicians are fond of speaking in a full voice of the enthusiasm of the South for the progress of disorganization and disunion. We should like these people to tell us what they mean by 'THE SOUTH.' It would be well to define the boundaries of the South, as they understand the word. When they talk of the spread of their principles in the South, we trust they keep Louisiana out of view. Should they think proper to come this way, or to send their emissaries to preach their traitorous doctrines, we would advise them, in the most friendly spirit, to bring safety jackets or cork wings along with them, for most probably they would find such articles of some use before they travelled half a mile from the Mississippi river. The people of Louisiana will never give their consent to break up the Union for a chimera of a madman's imagination, or a scheme of fanciful advantages, contrived by a false traitor. Show us some real grievance unredressed, with no reasonable prospect of redress, and the people of Louisiana will not be found in the rear of the chivalry, or behind any of the Southern Fillmoreites in asserting and defending their rights. But they are not going to be fudged and humbugged into treason by sophistical reasoning, which they cannot comprehend, and no one can comprehend who wishes well to his country. The words of Old Hickory still sound in the ears of our fellow-citizens: "The Union of the States—it MUST and SHALL be preserved!"

More Runaway Slaves.—It appears that the skulking abolitionists in the District of Columbia have an especial eye to the abduction of the slaves of the Southern members of Congress. Capt. Goddard, of the Washington Police, had information given him which induced him to search the premises of Mr. Coxe, when in a detached building where Mr. Coxe's servant sleeps he found concealed two servants belonging to the Hon. Mr. Colcock of South Carolina. The servant, a free negro, has been arrested.

A lady reading that a man had been sentenced to six months hard labor for dog stealing, observed to a friend with a shudder, "Gracious, my love, what would certain of our sex have to endure for entrapping *puppies!*"

The Arabs allow a man to divorce himself from a wife who does not make good bread. Were such a law in our country half the young married ladies, we fear, would be in danger of single blessedness.

FROM THE RICHMOND TIMES.

The subjoined fable of the "Oak and the Briar," is from the pen of one who has watched with anxiety the signs of the times, and has seen in them evidences of a spirit of innovation and radicalism as widely diffused as it is alarming. It is, I fear, too true, that it is not the spirit of "Reform," but the spirit of CHANGE, that is abroad in the land, and unless it be met and resisted at the threshold by all the conservative elements of society, it is impossible to say to what lengths it will go.

It is easy to perceive that the Oak in the fable represents our CONSTITUTION, which, in truth, may be said to be the growth of centuries.

The wild notions which, under the specious name of "reforms," are intended to supplant the Constitution, are represented in the fable of the Briar. Like it, they are destined to be short-lived as they are now luxuriant; like it, their flowers of promise conceal the thorns of disappointment; like it, they will soon be forgotten and despised for some new favorite.

The fable itself is borrowed from, or at least suggested by, one of the same title, written in verse by the immortal author of the "Fairy Queen."

THE OAK AND THE BRIAR.

AN ALLEGORICAL FABLE.

There stood upon the village green a lofty, aged and venerable oak. Its head rose proudly towards heaven, its gigantic arms were extended in friendly greeting on every side. It had lived through centuries; generation after generation had reposed under its shade: storms had scarred, but had not conquered it; lightnings had spared it; the woodman's axe had respected it. Consecrated by a thousand associations of the past, it seemed to stand in monumental grandeur, as firmly rooted in the affections of the people whom it had sheltered, as in the strong soil which gave it birth. On festive occasions the villagers often assembled under its shade, and when the wine cup was filled, the first toast was ever in honor of the "brave old oak."

But people sometimes get tired of old friends because they are old; and young folks often think themselves wiser than their fathers. So the favorite old oak at last found a rival in a vigorous young briar which had sprung up at its foot. The maidens of the village pulled its wild roses to deck their bosoms, regardless of the sharp thorns which wounded them; and the young men contrasted its bright green leaves and rapid growth with the dull foliage and changeless form of the old tree. "Shall that old ugly piece of timber stand there forever," said they, "disfiguring our beautiful green with its furrowed trunk and gnarled branches, shutting out from us the free sunshine of heaven, and impeding the growth of our beautiful sweet briar?" Then with rash and intemperate zeal the youths of the village assembled together against the oak, and with axes and saws and hatchets, and whatever else they could lay their hands upon, they sawed and cut and hacked at the base of the glorious old tree, until, with many a sigh and groan at the ingratitude and folly of its murderers, it fell and died!

And the wild briar that grew near its foot, what became of it! Narrowly escaping sudden destruction from the fall of the great oak, of which it was but a parasite, and upon the annual decay of whose leaves it had fed and prospered, it was rudely propped upon a slender frame by the villagers, and grew and flourished for a brief season. But the hot suns of midsummer scorched its unprotected leaves and flowers, and, when the storms of winter came, the sturdy trunk of the oak was not near to support and shelter it. Soon it lay prostrate upon the earth; the beasts of the field trod upon it; its friends neglected it and left it to perish. How could you expect them to be faithful to the humble and wretched plant that lay grovelling upon the earth, shorn of its beauty and pride, when they had been faithless to the ancestral oak, the great monarch of the plain, to whom they had so often vowed allegiance?

Those who have no reverence for antiquity, no respect for the wisdom of their ancestors, no gratitude towards old friends, no contentment with present blessings, but are studious of innovation and puffed up with self-conceit—such men are delivered up by Providence to judicial blindness, and are made to eat the bitter fruits of their own works. They give up all that is valuable in the present and the past, and "fly to evils that they know not of." They hurry from one novelty to another, each one worse than the former. They exchange the King Log of yesterday for the King Stork of to-day. They tinker with constitutions as carelessly as if they were iron pots, and brush away Governments as though they were cobwebs. The blessings of law, order, stability and peace are not for such a people; and they who have no respect for the institutions which have been framed by the highest wisdom of the wisest men of the past, will be in their turn despised by their own posterity.

In the Municipal Court of Boston, on Saturday, Terence Wakefield, Jr., apothecary, was arraigned on an indictment for manslaughter, in causing the death of Mr. James D. Hall, by administering to said Hall ten grains of corrosive sublimate, instead of ten grains of calomel as prescribed by a physician. Mr. Wakefield entered a plea of not guilty, and, on motion of his counsel, the trial of the case was postponed until the September term of the court.

An urchin in a country school was reading the verse in the New Testament which reads thus: "And he saw Abraham afar off with Lazarus in his bosom." The boy gravely spelled it out thus: "And he saw a-broom-afar-off-with-leather-ears-in-Boston."

Amusing.—We find the following ridiculous but amusing item in an English paper:

"Mr. Chapman, an executioner, from the United States, has arrived in Paris for the purpose of studying the French guillotine system, and examining the machinery employed in the work of decapitation used in other parts of Europe."

The Boston Daily Mail states that Ephraim Littlefield, the principal witness in the Parkman murder case, has been offered the sum of $5,000 to travel six months with an exhibition of a couple of full length wax figures of the late Dr. Parkman and Prof. Webster.

Post-office Curiosities.—It appears that there have been transmitted as "packets"—From Blackburn in Lancashire to Spitalfields, London, two canary birds, delivered by the postman alive and well. From Devonport to London, a pork pie. To London, a woodcock, also a pair of piebald mice, which were kept in the post-office a month, fed and at last delivered to the owner, who called for them. From Manchester to Castle-street, two rabbits and one bird—15 parcels of plum pudding. From Bognor to Plymouth, a lobster. In one day 31 letters containing wedding cake. On more than one occasion, without any envelope, a bank note (one was for no less than £50), the two ends being merely folded upon each other, wafered, and the back of the note then directed! Innumerable leeches in bladders, several of which having burst, and the water having wetted the letters, many of the poor creatures were found crawling over the correspondence of the country.

From Plymouth to Hunmanby, a bottle of cream. From a mother to her son, a bottle of strawberries, which, being smashed in the bag, completely destroyed a "packet" full of very valuable lace, addressed to, her late Majesty the Queen Dowager. A ship-biscuit the address being on a very small peice of paper pasted thereon. From Totness to Dublin, an uncovered bottle full of liquor, merely labelled with an address, and the words "sample of cyder." From Exmouth to Hastings, a half a pound of soft soap in thin paper. From Bishop's Stratford to Brunswick-square, a fish, also several packets of plants, in wet moss. From Hastings to Bath, a bunch of grapes; also shrimps. From Kingston to Westminister-bridge-road, to Mrs. ——, a roast duck. A cask of gunpowder. Fifty-three separate "packets," containing each a box of lucifer matches, one of which, on being haudled, exploded in the post-office.

A traveller or bagman wrote to his beloved wife for his pistol; she affectionately sent it, labelled, loaded almost to the mouth with powder, ball and slugs. To the Countess of ——, a pair of flesh-brushes; the mail-cart, in coming from the West, was upset into a brook, which, dissolving the paper covering of these brushes they, probably fancying they had arrived at their journey's end, instantly set to work, and destroyed a considerable portion of the epistolary contents of the bag. To Mr. ——, a live snake.—From London to Wellington, Somersetshire, a long cucumber. To a naturalist in London, a live mouse, two china teacups, a box of live spiders. From Oxford street to Merion square, Dublin, addressed to Miss ——, a most beautiful head-dress of the genus Jegamaree. From London to Sudbury, two sweetbreads. To ——, a human heart, a partridge, a mackerel, a paper of fish-hooks, a human stomach, &c.

English Journal.

Noiseless Wheels.—Noiseless carriage wheels are now made, by covering the tire with bands of vulcanized coautchoe.

IN QUART BOTTLES,

For the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, viz: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm of Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago; and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Acrimes or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life; also, chronic constitutional disorders, &c.

THIS Medicine has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

"TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION."

The attention of the reader is called to the following astonishing cure, effected by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla:

This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has been afflicted for the last five years with scrofula, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the complaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between $70 and $80 with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without success, till the disease had eaten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had finally commenced its ravages in the roof of her mouth.

In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Disosway, the agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla in Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my surprise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and a half bottles she was restored to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she commenced taking it.

In witness of the truth of this statement, I have hereunto affixed my name, this 19th day of September 1847.

JOSEPH McCOTTER, J. P.

Mouth of Neuse River, Craven Co., N. C.

SORE THROAT.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an affection of the throat and chest:

Baileysburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands: Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper, and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend, LOUISA R. BEVAN.

The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsaparilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn:

Woburn, Mass., March 30, 1846.

Messrs. Sands: Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least doubt but that it is a most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained by experience, and although its reputation and utility are very extensive, and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them, I want all who are afflicted by disease to become acquainted with the efficacy and power of your valuable medicine. I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours,

LUTHER WRIGHT.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.

☞ Sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore; also by S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist. And at Cheraw, by Dr. A. Malloy; at Raleigh, by P. Johnston; and Druggists generally.

August 15, 1850. 33-eowtm

Blank Warrants for sale here.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1850.

THE PROSPECT AT WASHINGTON.—Three of the bills embraced in Mr. Clay's plan of Compromise have passed the Senate by large majorities. The Fourth or Fugitive Slave Bill, was made the special order for yesterday; and its passage without difficulty is confidently expected.

The Senate has again proved its title to the confidence of the people of the United States. The spirit of mutual concession and Compromise has at almost all times marked the action of that body. To the wisdom, moderation and enlarged patriotism of its members we have ever looked in periods of danger and difficulty. When the country was threatened with a foreign war, the good sense of the Senate preserved us from so great an evil; and now when our own people are excited against each other, when section is arrayed against section and the Union itself is endangered, the Senate has again interposed, and presented an example of moderation and patriotism, which we trust will not be disregarded by the other House.

The Union of the 17th inst. states that serious apprehensions are entertained in some circles that the Wilmot Proviso is to be resuscitated, and that a strong effort will be made to attach it to the Territorial bill. A suspicion is entertained by some Southern Representatives that the Northern men do not consider themselves bound to pass all the bills as they come from the Senate, and that if the Texas bill is first disposed of, amendments will be made to the others, to which the South cannot honorably submit.

We trust and believe that these suspicions are ill founded. We believe that their origin might easily be traced to a desire to prejudice the Southern people against the administration of Mr. Fillmore. The Union of late, whilst its support of the plans of Compromise has been firm and unwavering, has at all times endeavored to create the impression that the President is opposed to them all, and that his influence will be exerted to induce his friends in the House to apply the Proviso to the Territorial Bills, and thus destroy all hopes of an amicable adjustment. The object of the Union is plain. It has by its support of Mr. Clay's Compromise, gained the good opinion of the Union men, and knowing that the jealousy of the Southern people may be easily aroused against a Northern President, it has taken advantage of its newly acquired character to prejudice them against the President, and through him to injure the Whig party.

We believe that the Wilmot Proviso is dead—we have little fear that any serious effort will be made to secure its passage; and even if a motion be made to attach it to the territorial bills, it will receive its only support from the ultra abolitionists. We have but little doubt that the moderate men in the House as well as those in the Senate will be able to put down all such attempts to defeat a settlement.

Entertaining these views, and seeing that these apprehensions are noticed only by the Union, and that with an evident design to injure the Administration, we have condemned the action of the Southern Committee founded on these suspicions, in adopting Resolutions so untenable and so contradictory in themselves, that Southern men can never unite in their support.

THE SOUTHERN CAUCUS.—We publish in another column the proceedings of this Caucus, which the "Southern Press" styles "a meeting of the Southern Members of the House," but which in reality was a meeting of forty-two members, twelve of whom dissented from the action of the rest.

The object of the meeting seems to have been to draw up another *Ultimatum!* The Committee have reported *two* plans, each of which is an ultimatum, and really we trust that for the honor of the South we shall hear of no more. We desire to see no more such ridiculous manifestos promulgated by any members of Congress, least of all by Southern members. We regard it as impolitic, unwise and unpatriotic in any set of men to attempt to forestall the action of Congress, by publishing to the world their command that one law *shall be* passed, and that in the event of the passage of another they will not submit. Especially is it impolitic on the part of the South thus to threaten, when we recollect that our political existence is dependent upon the strict observance of the Constitution.

But, admitting the propriety of such a course, let us ask what we shall gain by it? What have we gained heretofore? Do men expect to accomplish any useful object, by publishing a manifesto so ridiculous, so wanting in common sense, so inconsistent, as that lately adopted? Do they expect to obtain the respect of those opposed to them by avowing their determination that a law *shall* pass, and in the next resolution receding from their first position and declaring, that if Congress refuses to adopt their first ultimatum, their second shall be adopted any how?

We rather think, that the cause of the South is weakened by such a course. We think that our cause has been thus weakened heretofore; and we regret that there are men in Congress and out of Congress, who persist in this course of blustering and bullying when they must see that its only effect is to injure the Southern cause—to render themselves contemptible, and through themselves the people whom they represent. We regret still more that there are Southern men in Congress who seem to think that their interests are to be promoted by daily acting with the bitterest abolitionists, and daily joining with them in voting against every plan of settlement, honorable to the South and acceptable to the people.

Mr. Houston of Delaware, a member of the Southern Committee, has published a card disavowing all approval of the action of the meeting and the Resolutions of the Committee.

It is proper to state, that the meeting was regarded as one for consultation, rather than as a caucus whose proceedings bind all its members. The Chairman announced, that no one was considered in any way bound to uphold the action of the Committee. We trust therefore that the evil tendency of the resolutions adopted will be slight. We trust that all the bills will be passed by the House, and that there will be no necessity for Southern resistance.

TEXAS.—The latest dates from this State, inform us that Gov. Bell is issuing commissions, enrolling volunteers and taking such steps as are considered necessary to defend the territory of Texas. A despatch to the Columbia Telegraph, says however, that no movement is contemplated before the first of September. The Indians are still very troublesome, and lately have manifested more than their usual disposition to plunder and murder.

The Hon. John J. Crittenden arrived in Washington on Tuesday the 13th inst., and on Wednesday was sworn into office as Attorney General of the United States.

The nomination of Hon. Messrs. McKennan and Conrad have been confirmed by the Senate and Mr. McKennan has arrived in Washington.

SMALL POX.—We are happy to state that no new case has occurred. The case reported last week is convalescent.

THE CROPS.—The Southern papers generally, represent that the Cotton crop will be less than an average one. They state that it was planted so late, that even in those sections most favored by the weather, there will be only a fair yield.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, states that the experience of all Planters will sustain the assertion that however promising its appearance, cotton planted late never yields a large return.

Our exchanges represent the corn crop as very unpromising. In certain portions of the country it is very fine, but generally the crop will be a poor one.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

THE COMMERCIAL NEWS.—The Niagara's advices are three days later than those of the Pacific. Cotton has advanced ⅛d. per pound, with very heavy sales on speculation. The reports of the crops in England and Ireland are much better, a fact which has weakened the price of flour, corn, and other Breadstuffs. Corn has in consequence declined 6d. The Tobacco market is firm and prices advancing.

The Political news is of general interest. A terrible battle had been fought between the Danes and the Holsteiners. These last have maintained their independence for two years past, but their signal defeat in the battle of the 25th of July has injured the prospect of permanent liberation.—Both parties, however, are preparing for another conflict. Russia avows a determination to uphold the Danes, whilst all Germany is favorable to the Duchies. It is said that England and other great powers will interpose to effect a pacification.

The English bondholders have despatched a special agent to Mexico, for the purpose of stirring up the Mexican nation to some degree of punctuality in the payment of debts.

The Grinnell expedition has been heard from. The squadron was doing well, but nothing had been heard from the lost navigators.

Nothing important from France.

Spain has sent 6000 troops to Cuba.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 12th, after the usual morning business, the discussion of the California bill was resumed, the pending question being the amendment of Mr. Turney to divide California.

Mr. Soule addressed the Senate in support of the amendment, and in opposition to the bill. He congratulated himself that his arguments on the subject were unanswerable. Mr. Webster even had failed to answer them. He desired the boundaries of California to be restricted. She had broken through the bounds which the mighty hand of God had set to her jurisdiction, and Congress should restrict her. He did not desire to add heat to excitement now prevailing, but the bill to admit California trampled upon the fundamental principles which brought these States together, and which alone could keep them in Union. Did Senators suppose that the Southern people would submit to it? If they did, they would deserve to be made slaves themselves.

Mr. Foote replied. The Senator from Louisiana had counselled secession—had advocated disunion. He had acknowledged its constitutionality, and yet advised the South not to submit to the bill. Louisiana would never sustain him—the South would not sustain him.

Messrs. Soule, Foote and Butler, then entertained the Senate with a discussion of their personal merits; after which, Mr. Berrien spoke for two hours.

Messrs. Cass, Foote and others, followed, and the bill was ordered to its third reading.

The Senate then adjourned, Mr. Davis of Miss. having the floor.

On Tuesday, Mr. Davis of Miss. entered his solemn protest and warning against the passage of the bill. He considered it a gross outrage upon the South, and a flagrant aggression upon the rights of the minority. He contended that the fate of the Union hung suspended upon the passage of the present California bill.

Messrs. Clemens, Houston, Barnwell, Berrien, Cass, and others, took part in the discussion.

The President announced the question to be on the passage of the bill. The Yeas and Nays were called for, and the bill was passed, 34 to 18.

Mr. Douglass moved that the Senate take up the bill to establish a territorial government for New Mexico. The Senate agreed to the motion, and the bill was made the order of the day for Wednesday.

Mr. Butler announced that a portion of the minority would to-morrow ask leave to place upon the Journal a protest against the admission of California.

After some unimportant business, the Senate adjourned.

On Wednesday, Mr. Badger presented a petition of the citizens and a petition of the Commissioners of Wilmington praying the establishment of a Marine Hospital at that place.

Mr. Hunter of Va. addressed a motion to the courtesy of the Senate,—a motion which he would not make as a matter of parliamentary privilege. He asked that a protest, prepared and signed by ten members of the Senate against the passage of the California bill, might be spread upon the Journal of the Senate. After a long debate the further consideration of the subject was postponed until Thursday. [The Protest will be found in another column.]

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the bill for the establishment of a territorial government for New Mexico.

Mr. Foote moved to amend the bill by providing that, when admitted as a State, the said Territory shall be received with or without slavery as its constitution shall provide. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Chase moved the application of the anti-slavery proviso; but the Senate rejected the motion by a vote of 25 to 20.

After some further amendments, the Bill was ordered to its third reading (passed) without a division, and the Senate adjourned.

On Thursday, the Fugitive Slave Bill was taken up, and made the order of the day for Monday the 19th.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Hunter's motion to receive the Protest presented yesterday and to spread it upon the Journal of the Senate.

After debate, in which Messrs. Badger, Butler, Walker, and others participated, the whole subject was laid on the table by a vote of 22 to 19.

On motion of Mr. Douglass, the bill establishing a territorial government for New Mexico was read a third time; and the yeas and nays being demanded, the vote was taken, and the bill passed —27 to 10.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and after some time the doors were re-opened, and the Senate adjourned to meet on Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was debated on Monday and Tuesday.

On Wednesday, the House was occupied in the discussion of amendments to its rules, and the appropriation bill.

On Thursday, the appropriation bill being under consideration, Messrs. Duer, Venable, Ashe and others spoke for and against the President's Texas Message.

On Friday, the appropriation bill was debated in Committee of the whole. A number of amendments were offered and rejected, and the committee rose, and the House adjourned till Monday.

North Carolina Election.

FOR GOVERNOR.

	1848.		1850.	
	Manly.	Reid.	Manly.	Reid.
Caldwell,	589	138	610	147
Carteret,	407	365	415	361
Catawba,	356	661	262	740
Cherokee,	582	217	724	231
Currituck,	177	583	185	457
Gaston,	136	692	151	661
Lincoln,	340	524	281	561
Wilkes,	1299	309	1373	314

Manly gains in		*Reid gains in*	
Richmond	62	Bladen	15
Chatham	99	Brunswick	61
Moore	103	New Hanover	169
Stanly	48	Franklin	29
Davie	13	Granville	60
Guilford	121	Johnston	117
Greene	83	Northampton	46
Lenoir	39	Warren	48
Davidson	33	Wayne	38
Randolph,	89	Montgomery	48
Rowan,	110	Robeson	22
Camden,	13	Anson	108
Craven,	56	Cumberland	263
Buncombe,	110	Wake	169
Gates,	57	Sampson	184
Carteret,	18	Columbus	23
Burke	94	Duplin	106
Haywood	116	Bertie	59
Ashe	148	Halifax	145
Gaston	46	Lincoln	96
Cherokee	128	Pasquotank	115
Wilkes	69	Perquimons	50
Currituck	134	Rockingham	142
Caldwell,	42	Stokes	166
		Onslow,	42
		Edgecombe,	91
		Beaufort,	68
		Martin,	64
		Nash,	49
		Orange,	209
		Pitt,	10
		Chowan,	10
		Iredell,	189
		Mecklenburg,	112
		Washington,	278
		Tyrrell,	9
		Hyde,	68
		Jones,	5
		Cabarrus,	66
		Cleaveland,	227
		Herford,	58
		Rutherford,	1163
		Person,	29
		Caswell	63
		Henderson	37
		Surry	166
		Macon	5
		Catawba,	173

LEGISLATURE.

Whig Gains.—In Greene, Gates, Columbus, Granville, Rowan, Davie, and Mecklenburg, 1 Commoner each. In all 7.

Locofoco Gains.—In Granville and Davidson, 1 Senator each. In Stokes, 2 Commoners. In Pitt, Orange, Chatham, Chowan, Perquimons, Hyde, Burke, Washington, Wilkes, Surry, and Yancey, 1 Commoner each. In all 15.

WESTERN ELECTIONS.

MISSOURI ELECTION.—The accounts from Missouri report the election of four Whigs and one Benton Democrat.

The Returns for Members of the Legislature are not all received. So far as heard, 60 Whigs, 32 Benton and 22 Anti-Benton Democrats have been elected.

Iowa.—Geo. C. Wright, Whig, is elected from the contested district. Clark, Loco, elected from the other.

Indiana.—The Whigs have gained several Representatives and it is thought will have a majority in the House. The Senate will be Democratic.

Kentucky.—The Legislature is Whig, as usual.

The Raleigh Times after the 1st of November will be published semi-weekly. The Editor defining his position on the questions of the day speaks thus—

We design to awake no strife, however, upon this subject. Regarding the constitution and the union of the States as the best protection we can have for the institution of slavery as it exists among us, as well as the best security for the liberty of the people of this great nation, we are unwilling to see them put in peril for any causes which have yet arisen—we believe they can be preserved, and ought to be preserved. If there be Disunionists, we may be considered *opposed* to them. For among the friends of the Union we desire to be ranked, and we know no good reason why, as southern men, we should desire its dissolution. Surely no southern right has been invaded so wantonly and so fatally, as to require resistance or separation. When that shall be the case, we are with the South in any and all measures which may be necessary for the maintainance of her honor, and the rights and liberties of her people.

Such has been, and is, our position. We make these remarks now, in brief. Contemplating a change in the publication and terms of our paper, we shall shortly issue a Prospectus, setting forth at large our views and principles; that, if they are acceptable to the people of North Carolina, we may receive such additional support and patronage as we may be found to have deserved. Our present aim is to publish The Raleigh Times semi-weekly and weekly, after the 1st day of November.

A correspondent of the Columbia Telegraph in the course of a furious onslaught upon Mr. Fillmore asks and appropriately answers the following very pertinent question. "Well, what did Gen. Jackson take for the Constitution? *The base lies of editors and their report of the will of the Democracy.*" We never did believe that Gen. Jackson had a very comprehensive knowledge of the Constitution, for if he had he really made a singular use of it. But the above certainly surpasses any thing we have ever heard. We thought it was treason to mention Gen. Jackson's name except in praise—it would be treason in a Whig. But here is good democratic authority from the model democratic state charging a President of the United States, the founder of modern democracy, the man whose name has sustained the party and made two men Presidents, with *mistaking* the base lies of democratic Editors for the Constitution of the United States! What is coming next? Will "the Chivalry" abandon Gen. Jackson? Will the democracy follow the lead of the Chivalry?

We have no idea of dissenting from the opinion expressed either as to the ability of Gen. Jackson, or the character of the Locofoco Press. We only notice it, to show that the democracy are again changing their ground, and that hereafter the bones of the old Hero will be allowed to rest in peace and never more be rattled in the ears of refractory Whigs.

SLAVE ABDUCTION.—Gov. Thomas of Md. has demanded the surrender of *General Chaplin*, on a charge of an assault with intent to kill two citizens of that State. The General seems to be engaged in all kinds of business. He is represented as a leading abolitionist in New York, as the candidate of that party for Lieutenant Governor, as the Editor of the Albany organ of the party, as a Washington letter writer, and as a Negro Stealer! He is quite an old man, and "barring his fanaticism," is considered at the North "worthy and estimable"! He is represented as "an intelligent, cool and determined enthusiast, if the terms can be understood as compatible."

Truly this General Chaplin is a remarkable man—one whose intelligence and coolness, united with his enthusiasm in the cause of humanity, can ever be exerted in a profitable way. The General received $25 from each of the slaves for his humane and disinterested services in the cause of his colored friends! We hope that his countrymen will be able properly to appreciate the lofty patriotism of his motives, and accord him a position of equal height and distinction.

VIRGINIA.—Our exchanges represent public sentiment in this State to be all for the Union. It is thought that "not one in ten will uphold the course of the Virginia Senators on the Compromise bills."

The Richmond Enquirer speaking of the eulogy on Gen. Taylor, delivered in that city by Mr. Baldwin, says: "His apostrophe to the Union was grand and impressive, and when he concluded his sublime invocation for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, in all their purity and vigor, *there was one burst of applause from the whole audience.*"

MELANCHOLY.—A late Wilmington Aurora announces as "the cold, hard judgment" of the Editor that Messrs. Mangum and Badger are not worthy of the respect of Gentlemen! and then exhibits the immense value of that judgment of his, by cautioning our *Senators* against coming into the Tar region of the State! Messrs. Mangum and Badger will probably suffer much affliction when they know that the good opinion of the Aurora has been lost forever.

HAIR SPLITTING.—The Senate debated for months and finally rejected Mr. Clay's Compromise Bill. In ten days from the time of that rejection, they have taken up and passed separately three of the measures proposed by the Compromise, and will probably pass the fourth without difficulty. Thus nearly nine months have been wasted because Senators refused to pass in a body the very acts which, taken separately, have been readily adopted by large majorities.

New Cotton.—The Savannah Republican of the 12th instant says: We understand that the steamer Hancock, which arrived down on Saturday morning, brought (consigned to A. Low and Co.) a bale of new Cotton from the plantation of Major W. W. Starke. It is stated that this bale was selected from several hundred acres.

First Bale of Cotton.—The first bale of new Cotton in our market, or in any other so far as we have seen, was received yesterday from the plantation of W. A. Carr, Esq., on Lake Jackson, and purchased by James M. Williams, Esq., at 12 cents. Quality, "middling fair."

Tallahassee Journal, Aug. 3.

New Cotton.—The first bale of new cotton was received yesterday, by the Rail Road, from the plantation of Mr. Bostwick, of Jefferson county, (Georgia,) consigned to Messrs. Lafitte & Co. The quality was considered to be strictly middling fair. It was sold at 13 cts.

Charleston Courier.

Crops in Mississippi.—The Vicksburg *Sentinel*, of the 1st, says:

It is now certain that the corn crops in this section of country will be very fine. The cotton is four to six weeks backward, but the season for a month past has been rather partial, in some neighborhoods too much, in others too little. The cotton is yet subject to many contingencies—among the chief of which is the boll worm and caterpillar, both of which are announced to have appeared in some sections, and early frost in the fall. From the best information we can gather from our exchanges and other sources, we do not think the yield of this State can much exceed the half of a full crop.

The following gentlemen have obtained License of the Supreme Court now in Session at Morganton, N. C.

County Court.—Wm. L. Tate, Morganton; Sam'l K. McDowell, Morganton; Chas. R. Thomas, Beaufort; Isaac B. Sanders, Onslow; P. W. Roberts, Buncombe.

Superior Court.—Joseph P. Jordan, Henderson; E. F. D. McCree, Cabarrus; L. Blackmer, Rowan; Samuel J. Calvert, Northampton; Franklin B. McMillan, Ashe; Joseph Dobson, Surry.

A gentleman arrived in this city, in the last evening's southern boat, who states that he is just from San Antonio, in Texas, and that there are 8,000 men under arms, preparing to march to the Rio Grande, to defend the rights of Texas. Thousands more are ready, if it should be necessary, to rally under the standard of the State.

Union.

Mr. Senator Clay made a visit the other day to the Legislature of Rhode Island, which is now in session at Newport. At the time the two branches were met in Grand Committee, and as he entered the hall, the Governor and all the members spontaneously rose, and received him in the most respectful manner. A recess was taken for half an hour, and the members were introduced to him. Mr. Clay goes from Newport the 15th to attend a public examination at the National Law School in Saratoga county, New York, and is to remain several days at the springs.

A Most Extraordinary Leap—Or rather extraordinary leaps—were made on Friday evening last, by a sorrel mare, the property of Mr. Wm. Zimmerman. A lad of about twelve years of age, a son of Mr. Edward Hughes, was riding the animal to water, when, being bitten by a dog, she shyed and ran; her first noble performance was leaping over a wagon loaded with manure, which she cleared at a bound; then taking up the road to Berryman's mines, she turned, ran down the railroad to where a bridge crosses the Wolf creek; here she paused, gathered her energies, jumped and passed entirely over the bridge, which was not planked, making a clear leap of 27 feet by actual measurement. This feat was performed in the presence of several witnesses, and there cannot possibly be any mistake about it. She must have either cleared the bridge, gone through it, or have lighted on a single plank less than a foot wide; and if she had lighted on this plank the leap would have been 22 feet. She touched nowhere, however, covering the whole distance of 27 feet.

Pottsville Miners' Journal.

Epigrammatic Courtship.—A certain Mr. Page, rather an "ancient beau," charmed by a youthful fair one, sent her a glove, with these lines:

"From Glove, cut off the initial letter G.
Then Glove is Love, and that I send to thee."

The lady, who doubtless considered her youth and beauty too valuable to be bestowed on a suitor so antiquated, returned the glove with the couplet—

"From Page, cut off the initial letter P,
Then Page is Age, and that wont do for me."

By this Morning's Mail.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 16, 1850.

I arrived here yesterday afternoon, and have spent a considerable part of the day in the House of Representatives,—the Senate having adjourned over from Thursday to Monday. The doings of the House would probably be little worth writing out, even if I could have heard them. All around me on the floor, (to which I was admitted by the courtesy of a member,) was conversation and laughter, writing letters and reading newspapers, all going on, in the midst of a speech or a motion, or the taking of a question. So that it is wonderful how even the most attentive member can understand what he and the House are about. The Hon. Body has certainly not improved since I saw it last.

I have not seen President Fillmore, this not being one of his reception days. I had the pleasure of seeing Gov. Graham, who has taken a very commodious dwelling, and will have his family here in a few days. His appointment is most acceptable here, and he makes a favorable impression with all.

I can give no opinion as to the chances of a settlement of the slavery question. No body can tell how it is to result. There is a good deal of bad feeling sectionally, I think.

PREJUDICE AGAINST RALEIGH.

The Fayetteville Observer, in enumerating the causes of the defeat of the Whigs in this State, puts down *"last, but not least: the "Raleigh clique."* The Editors doubtless refer to that bitter prejudice which it has been the aim of the Democratic press here to foment against this city and its inhabitants, the tendency of which is to sap its prosperity and eventually ruin it. Hatred to Raleigh! *why* it should be indulged anywhere is more than we can imagine. The State has located here her seat of Government—her elegant public buildings—her offices—her benevolent Institutions—her high Tribunal of Justice. Heretofore, Raleigh has grown up by the munificence and favor of the whole State, into dimensions and importance which should make her justly the pride of the whole State. But, to serve party ends, her people must be held up as domineering, all-grasping, selfish, unprincipled, ambitious of the power of ruling the State, and disposed to impoverish all besides for their own advantage—and so strong has been the prejudice created that it has come to pass that the distinguished citizens of the capital are proscribed as unfit to hold any office within the gift of the people of the State, and as never acting in State affairs but from selfish and sordid motives.

Against this scandal, so unfounded and malign, the protestations of our citizens through the public prints have hitherto been unavailing. The feeling increases against them—and it remains for them to say how long they will quietly submit to it, and adopt no steps for their own protection. What their course should be, it is not for us to say—whether they should call a public meeting for the express purpose of denouncing their ungrateful reviler and persecutor, or whether the Town council should take the matter in hand, on behalf of their fellow-citizens. One way or another, it becomes every citizen to consider how deeply he is interested in the reputation of the city, and how long he will permit such foul aspersions upon the place of his residence to be sent abroad, deeply and vitally to injure it, without contradiction.—*Raleigh Times.*

Dobbins says the more libels that are written in a country, the more deeply are the community endowed with liberty. To live in a land where newspapers don't blackguard people, is to live in a country where tyranny takes the place of constitutions. In Austria, newspapers never utter an unpleasant remark from year end to year end. In New York, however, there are always a half dozen editors under indictment for nothing else.

Spread of the Cholera.—We regret to learn that the cholera, which appeared so suddenly, and with considerable fatality, at Harper's Ferry, a short time since, not only continues there, but is extending itself in that section of Virginia. Nine deaths occurred at Harper's Ferry by the scourge in the last two days, six at Winchester, and there are several also at Charlestown and vicinity. The Martinsburg Gazette of Tuesday says, that since the disease has broken out at Harper's Ferry, there have been some thirty-five or forty cases, about twenty-five of which proved fatal.

The cholera continues in various cities, towns, villages, and other points in the Western States, in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, &c. So great is the number of places at which it appears, that it would be useless to attempt to keep a clear record. It is extending more and more on the Lakes.

Nat. Intelligencer.

Jenny Lind, the Songstress.—Barnum announces that the "first professional appearance of Jenny Lind in New York will take place on or about the 18th of September next."

To Cotton Planters.

50 COILS ROPE.
80 pieces Bagging, from 44 to 47 inches, extra heavy, just received and for sale cheap by
PETER P. JOHNSON.
Aug. 16, 1850. 33tf

STORE TO RENT.

WE would Rent the East Store in our Brick tenement, if application should be made soon.
COOK & TAYLOR.
Aug. 20, 1850. 33-4w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected
STOCK OF GOODS,
which he offers for sale cheap for cash, country Produce, or upon 3 and 6 months' credit for approved paper.
A few Quarter Bbls and Kits No. 1 Mackerel and Salmon.
E. FULLER.
Fayetteville, Aug. 19, 1850. 33-4w

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

ON Monday of County Court week, Sept. 2, 1850, at the store of A. M. Campbell, the entire STOCK OF GOODS of Messrs. Wolf & Co., consisting of Dry Goods, coats, vests, pantaloons, boots, shoes, hats, caps, gloves, silks, ginghams, calicoes, &c.
A deduction of 10 per cent. will be made on bills of goods amounting to $50, purchased previous to the day of sale.
Aug. 17, 1850. 33-3w

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend to the collection of arrears of Pension and remit as directed. Will also furnish Printed Blanks free of charge to such as desire them.
ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 19, 1850. 33-4w

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 12th inst., by Rev. C. H. Pritchard, WILLIAM J. YATES and Miss MARY LOUISA, eldest daughter of Mr. John Laurence.

Near Wadesborough, on the 7th inst., by Rev. A. B. Smith, Mr. EDMUND HUTCHINSON to Miss ELIZABETH PEARL, all of Anson.

DIED,

In Bladen county, on the 10th inst., of inflammation of the stomach, Mr. D. McLEOD, in the 47th year of his age. He left a widow to mourn his loss.

When I close my eyes in death,
And Creature helps all flee,
In the bowels of thy love, O Lord,
I pray remember me.—[*Com.*

In Charlotte, on 5th instant, Mr. CALVIN MYERS, late Sheriff of Anson county.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 16.—Lighter Express, from the Gov Graham, at the "Island," with goods for H L Myrover & Co, J H & J Martine, J B Williams, J W Scott, Rowan Factory, Blocker & Bullard, D J McAlister, L F Carr, J Newlin & Son, J & B G Worth, Worth & Saunders, Cedar Falls Co, R McNabb, A S Horney, Murchison, Reid & Co, Barnhart, Hix & Co, Scott & McAdoo, Hall, Sacket & Co.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

August 9.—Brig Richmond from New York; Schrs. A. K. Hay from Charleston, Mary Jane from Beaufort, N. C., Leesburg from Philadelphia. 10.—Brig Gen. Marshall from Boston; Schrs. R. W. Brown from New York, Egeremot from Boston, A. Flommerfelt from Charleston. 11.—Schrs. Louisine and G. W. Davis from New York, Corinthian from Charleston. 12.—Oldenburg Brig Wilhelmine from New York, Brig Helvellyn from Kennebunk, Me.; Schrs. Henry Curtis from Boston, Mary Powell and Eloaise from New York. 13.—Schr. Ataric from New York. 14.—Schr. Wm. Hart from Philadelphia.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Aug. 20.

Brandy, p'ch,	45 a 50		Lard,	6½ a 7½	
Ditto, apple,	50 a 55		Leather, sole,	20½ a	
Beeswax,	20 a 22		Lead, bar,	6½ a 7	
Bacon,	7½ a 7¾		Molasses,	25 a 30	
Bagging,	15 a 20		Nails, cut,	5 a	
Cotton,	12½ a 12¾		Oats,	40 a	
Corn,	85 a 95		Oil, Linseed,	90 a	
Coffee,	11 a 11½		Powder,	5 00 a 6 00	
Cheese,	9 a 11		Shot,	1¾ a 2	
Copperas,	2½ a 3		Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9	
Candles, F. F.	15 a		Do. loaf,	11 a 12½	
Flour,	7½ a		Salt, sack,	1 50 a	
Feathers,	28 a 30		Do. alum, bu.	45 a 50	
Flaxseed,	1 25 a		Shingles,	2 a 2½	
Hides, green,	3 a 4½		Tallow,	10 a	
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10		Wheat,	90 a 1 00	
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6		Whiskey,	35 a 36	
Do. English,	3½ a 4		Wool,	11 a 12½	
Indigo,	1 a 1½		White Lead,	2 a 2½	
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00				

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 "

REMARKS.—Cotton 12¼ to 12¾. Flour 7½. Corn 85 to 95. Wheat 90 to $1.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 7½ to 8; stock very light. Corn 80 to 85. No Fayetteville Flour in market. Lard 8 to 8½. Nothing doing in Lumber. Mill Timber, ordinary, 4 00 to 6 00. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 00 to 2 05, Virgin 2 25, Hard 1 10. Spirits 23.

At Cheraw, Cotton 11½

At Charleston, Cotton 12½ to 12¾. Corn 75 to 77. Flour 6 to 6¾.

Total receipts of Cotton, 2,054,056 bales, against 2,695,738 last year. Deficiency 641,682.

DONALDSON ACADEMY.

THE Exercises in this Institution will be resumed on the 1st day of October next.
TERMS—*Payable quarterly in advance.*
For Tuition and Contingencies, $6 25, 8 25, and 10 25, according to the advancement of the Student.
For Board with the Principal, $7 per month, including washing, fuel and lights.
DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.
Aug. 20, 1850. 33-6w
☞ Carolinian and Commuicator 6 w.

Attention! Sportsmen!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has opened an Establishment on Hay street, nearly opposite the Methodist Church, for the manufacture, sale, and repair of
Guns, Pistols, Rifles, Revolvers,
&c., of all descriptions. He would call particular attention to his manufacture of
AIR GUNS,
Which, for utility and beauty of finish, cannot be excelled. His stock on hand, embracing all descriptions, enables him to supply at once all who may favor him with a call.
He will also pay particular attention to locksmithing and bell-hanging.
M. A. BAKER.
August 17, 1850. 33-1wpd

NEW GOODS.

H. BRANSON & SON
ARE receiving their Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of a general assortment of Staple
DRY GOODS,
50 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee;
5 hhds. Porto Rico and N. O. Sugar,
20 bbls. Refined Sugar,
5 boxes double-refined Loaf Sugar,
10 bbls. Crushed and Granulated ditto,
15 dozen Water Buckets,
1 " brass bound ditto,
20 cases Fur and Silk Hats,
3 " Wool ditto,
2 " Rough and Ready ditto,
10 cases coarse Brogan Shoes, some very heavy, 11 to 14,
10 ditto lined and bound,
3 ditto Women's sewed and pegged Bootees,
10 dozen Ladies' fine Shoes,
100 sides Sole Leather,
125 lbs. Shoe Thread,
50 pieces Bagging, 44 to 47 inches, some very heavy,
55 coils hemp, jute, cotton and Manilla Rope,
10 hhds. prime Molasses,
400 sacks Salt,
1000 bushels Alum Salt,
150 kegs Nails, assorted,
75 dozen Knives and Forks, some very superior,
100 " Pocket Knives of all qualities,
10 sets Blacksmiths' Tools, complete,
200 pr. Trace and Breast Chains,
3 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, all sizes.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of stock and knob Locks; Latches; Hinges; Screws; hand and shoe Hammers; Collins', Simmons', Bradley's, Root's, Hunt's and Stewart's cast steel Axes; long and short handle Shovels; Spades and manure Forks; long and short handle Fry Pans, wool and cotton Cards; Chisels; Augers; mill, cross-cut and hand-saw Files; Hooks and Hinges; Sad Irons; Drawing Knives; Curry Combs, and a great variety of other articles in the Hardware line.

—ALSO—

Large and small Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Skillets, Fire Dogs and Tea Kettles; Porcelain Kettles for preserving; Saddles, Bridles, Trunks, Collars, Whips, &c. &c., and 1000 other articles too tedious to mention.

These Goods were bought for CASH only, and will be sold VERY LOW. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ On the 1st September we shall move to our New Store, 4 doors West of Mr. James Kyle's, North side Hay street, at present occupied by Messrs. Taylor & Underwood.
August 17, 1850. 33tf

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company, in Fayetteville, will meet in the Plank Road Office on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., on important business.
MANY STOCKHOLDERS.
Aug. 19. 1w

☞ THE Magistrates of Cumberland County are notified to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville on Tuesday of the September Term next of our County Court, at 12 o'clock M., for the transaction of public business.
BENJN ROBINSON, Chairman.
August 19, 1850. 33-2w

THE Christian Minstrel; The Alpine Glee Singer; Sabbath School Melodies; Southern Harmony, &c. &c., just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Aug. 19, 1850.

Cotton Yarns and Sheetings.

OF the Deep River, Randolph, and Marlboro' Factories, constantly on hand and for sale at Manufacturers' prices, by
COOK & JOHNSON.
Aug. 20, 1850. 33-3w

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. old CAST IRON; for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid—Delivered at HALL & HALL'S.
Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received lately from New York,
A LARGE AND GENERAL STOCK OF
GOODS,
For the Town and Country Trade, comprising an assortment seldom found at one place, which are offered for sale at wholesale or retail, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.
10 hhds. Cuba and N. O. SUGARS,
20 bbls. and boxes refined and loaf Sugars,
100 bags Coffee, Rio, Java, Laguira, Manilla and Cape;
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 ditto wrought ditto,
Cut and wrought Spikes;
10 hhds. Molasses,
50 kegs white Lead;
15 boxes Starch,
15 ditto and kegs Saleratus,
10 boxes Collins' Axes,
20 ditto assorted Candy,
20 qr. casks assorted Wines,
10 pieces Carpeting and Canton Matting,
120 Demijohns;
Pure and Imitation Brandy, Champagne Wine; London Porter, Spices of all kinds, Hyson and Imperial Teas, Logwood, Snuff, Indigo, Madder; Olive and Castor Oil, Essences, Cologne, fine and common Soap, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass; in fact; almost every article in the Grocery line.

—ALSO—

A heavy Stock of
Hardware and Cutlery.
500 doz.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Spring and Summer GOODS, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy Goods; Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets; Gentlemen's and Boys' Panama, Leghorn, and Palm leaf Hats; Boots, Shoes, &c., which we offer to purchasers at very low prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 1, 1850. 15tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellent order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

Rectified Rye Whiskey.

WE have received, and will keep constantly on hand, a prime article of PURE RYE WHISKEY, from the Distillery of Dr. Francis Williams, of Davie county. We sell this Liquor as we receive it, *pure and unmixed*. Hotel and Bar keepers may depend on getting the pure article at our Warehouse.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 25, 1850. 12-tf

5 HHDS New Crop MOLASSES,
5 ditto prime N. O. Sugar,
5 bbls. Coffee Sugar,
4 casks London Porter, qts. and pints,
10 kits No. 1 Salmon,
10 ditto ditto Mackerel.

SAML W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb. 1, 1850. 5tf

SPRING GOODS. 1850.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are:

Superior embroidered and printed Lawns,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Brocade and figured Silks,
Plain and striped ditto,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslins,
Plain and striped Muslins,
Thread and Bobinet Lace and Edgings,
Lace Capes, some very superior,
Superfine black and other Cloths,
Ditto Cassimeres,
Merino ditto,
French Cashmere Vestings,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric ditto,
Drab-de-ta, French and English,
Linen Drilling,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,

With many other articles, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

March 25, 1850. 12tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly": The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

New Establishment,

For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, one door West of the Cape Fear Bank, where he intends to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give me a call, as I am confident that I can suit them in quality and price. In a few days I will manufacture some Bakers of a new pattern, and superior to any Bakers ever offered in this place. Call and see them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.

GURDON F. WEBSTER.

Fayetteville, April 30, 1850. 17tf

ICE.

THE Ice House at Campbellton has recently been filled with a cargo of good ICE, imported direct from Charlestown, near Boston. The House will be opened, and the Ice offered for sale, about the middle of the present month. Keepers of Hotels and Public Houses can be supplied every morning (Sundays excepted) at their doors, by leaving their orders with the person employed to superintend the delivery of the Ice. Terms cash. Fifty pounds and over, 2 cts. per lb; for a less quantity, over ten pounds, 2½ cts. The Proprietors imported a cargo last season; and although they did not realize a profit, it being a luxury, and at times a very important one, in the heat of Summer, they concluded to try it again, depending on the liberality of the public to encourage and sustain them in the undertaking.

For the Proprietors.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1850. 13-tf

Old Apple Brandy.

20 BARRELS five year old Apple Brandy. For sale by COOK & TAYLOR.

May 27, 1850. 21-tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

Valuable Water Saw & Grist Mill and Plantation for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my Barnard Creek Plantation, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Plantation is 6 miles below Wilmington, N. C., on the East side of Cape Fear River. The Mill is but 2 years old, and was built by one of the best Mill-wrights in this State. Hotchkiss wheels are used to drive both Saw and Grist. The Mill frame is placed on brick walls 50 feet long and 10 feet high from sheets; and the dam cannot be excelled for strength, as the base is 40 feet and the top sufficiently wide to admit wagons and carts to pass and repass. It is high enough to hold a 10 foot head of water. 2300 acres of Land is in the tract, and some 800 of which is tip top Corn and Potatoe land, which lies immediately on the mill pond, and will not require any fence only on one side.

I will sell the above Plantation, with all the improvements, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years, for notes of good and approved security, bearing interest from date. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, or address him at Wilmington, N. C., and all information respecting the place can be obtained.

ALSO—A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on the West side of Cape Fear River, containing 1100 acres of Land, which is well adapted for making Turpentine, Rice, Corn and Potatoes, and also for cutting either pine or oak wood. This place lies immediately on Town Creek, which creek is navigable at all times in the year. The Rice land can be covered at any time with tide water.

Any person wishing to purchase either place, will do well to examine for themselves, as they will readily see the advantages attending both places.

WILLIAM D. SMITH.

May 4, 1850. 18-tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,

]12-y] 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

Spring and Summer Goods.

FOR 1850.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his usual supply of SEASONABLE GOODS for the Spring and Summer Trade, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Among his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's dress Moleskin, Nutria, Silk and Brush HATS, with a large supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Leghorn, Panama, and Palm-leaf HATS. All of which will be sold

☞ *Cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, a full supply of Taylor, Mexican, California, and Buena Vista, and in fact all other kinds of HATS and CAPS generally found in this market, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Also, a general assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Youths, Boys, Children, and Infants. All of which will be sold on accommodating terms for the ready stuff.

JOHN C. THOMSON,

March 20, 1850. Market Square. 12tf

CHEAP

Blank Books and Paper.

DAY BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, &c., full bound in Leather, at 25, 30, and 33 cents per quire.

The same, half bound, at 17, 20, and 25 cents per quire.

Cap and Letter Paper, at from $1 50 to $4 per ream.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

YELLOW, Ship, Typhus, and all Fevers—Dysentery, and Diarrhœa. In the commencement, it is of absolute importance, in view of a speedy cure, that a full dose of pills be taken at once, because the humors which produce diseases of this class are always of the most malignant, poisonous quality, and no safety to life exists while any portion remains in the bowels or the blood. Should the first dose not cure, be not alarmed, but reiterate the dose. Should the evacuations be very putrid, of bad odor, unnatural color, &c., besides using four or six pills twice a day, take, also, a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, in water, every day, while these symptoms continue. Let your diet be light and of easy digestion, arrowroot, rice pudding, Indian meal gruel; also, sheep's head broth, with rice and a piece of cinnamon boiled in it, or calves' head broth. Sheep's head makes the best diet, if it be boiled until the bones are clean. As a rule, the first dose of pills cures when timely used. Sometimes three or four doses may be necessary. There are cases in which it takes weeks to cure; but they do not occur once in a thousand times. In any event, no medicine or plan of treatment is better than that above recommended, or will sooner cure. So soon as the irritating matters are removed, so soon you will be well, and not before. Anodynes and astringents have a deleterious effect; because they occasion the retention of that death principle which alone causes dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, and all other diseases, according to its excess over the principle of life. But Brandreth's Pills are opposed to this as water is to fire, or as heat is to cold; and when they are taken into a man they go to work to drive this death principle from the body; and all they can they do—but if there be work for fifty doses, one dose must not be expected to do the work of fifty. And this truth should always be kept in mind.

Let not the patients frighten themselves with the idea that they are too weak to bear much purging; but bear in mind that these mildly operating Pills of Dr. Brandreth put not weakness into the frame, but draw weakness out, leaving strength in its place, and give composing sleep at night, and an appetite to relish any food.

☞ This valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

April 5, 1850. 14-18w

WATCHES.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the north with a large stock of **WATCHES, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver-Ware, and MILITARY GOODS,** which he will sell as cheap as they can be purchased in any place north or south, and every thing warranted to be what it is represented.

☞ Particular attention paid to repairing Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry.

EDWIN GLOVER.

Aug. 3, 1850. 31-3m

HYSON TEA, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE,

AND FAMILY BOOK OF MEDICINE; for the instruction and use of Planters, Families, Country People, and all others who may be out of the reach of Physicians, and unable to employ them. By J. H. Simons, M. D.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have received their Spring supply of READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Consisting of

Black and fancy Cashmeret, Drab-D'Ete, Codrington, Alpaca and Tweeds Sacks, Frock and Dress Coats.

Brown, Checked, and Grass Linen Sacks and Frocks.

Super black Cloth Dress and Frock Coats.

Black Satin and Bombazine Vests; white Marseilles ditto; fancy Marseilles, Cashmere, and Silk ditto.

A variety of Linen and Cottonade Pants.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 16, 1850. 15tf

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT CO.,

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

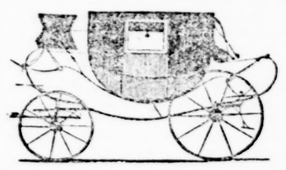
Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmington," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

NEW

Spring and Summer Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring Stock of GOODS, selected in the Philadelphia and New York markets, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Of the latest styles and patterns, of which the following will compose a part:—

Plain and fig'd Beranges; Silk Tissues; plain and fig'd black Silks; Foulard Silks and Gro. de Rinedos; Linen Lustres; embroidered and plain Swiss Muslins; Grenadines; English and Scotch Ginghams; plain and fig'd Tarltans; Mourning goods of almost every description; plain and printed Jaconets; printed Muslins and Lawns; French, English and American Prints.

—ALSO—

Gentlemen's wear: Vestings, Cassimeres, Cloths, fancy and plain Linens and Drills; Cashmerets and Drab-de-tes; a general assortment of Ready-made Clothing; Kid Gloves; white and col'd Lace Capes; standing Collars and French worked Capes; Swiss and Jackonet Edgings and Insertings; embroidered white and col'd Lace Muslin Curtains; a large stock of Straw Goods; Artificial Flowers; hem-stitched and embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Cravats, black and colored Silk embroidered; plain, embroidered and col'd bor'd Canton Crape Shawls, very fine goods; Ribbons; Sun Shades, Parasols and Umbrellas; Panama, Moleskin and Leghorn Hats; drab and black medium brim Beaver Hats; all kinds of Youths' and Children's Hats; an extensive assortment of Shoes and Boots, of the best make. Also, Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glassware; an assortment of Family Groceries; Saddles, Bridles, &c.

I would say to purchasers, to call and examine for themselves; they shall have the worth of their money. WM. S. LATTA.

April 16, 1850. 15tf

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving our Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

(of the latest styles and patterns,)

Hardware and Cutlery; Bonnets, Hats and Caps; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes; Glass and Crockery Ware; Groceries, &c. &c.

All of which we offer at very moderate prices for Cash, or to good customers on time. Please call and examine our Stock.

W. & J. T. ANDRES.

Little's Mills, Richmond Co., } 14tf

April 8, 1850.

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The bedding and furniture of all kinds is all new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, lodgers, and travellers, will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants.—No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be provided with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28tf

REMOVAL.

THE Cross Creek Manufacturing Company have removed their Store to the South side of Person street, three doors below the Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand cotton yarn—both warp and filling, carpet warp, seine twine, wrapping twine, stocking yarn, and cotton batts. They are thankful to their customers, and hope they will continue their favors.

C. BENBOW,
Pres't C. C. Manuf. Co.

7th month, 15th, 1850. 28-tf

Look out for the Fashionable Tailoring Establishment.

CLOTHES THAT ARE CLOTHES.

THE undersigned have the pleasure of announcing to the Fashionable public, that they have received their Spring and Summer Report of New York and Philadelphia Fashions, and that they are enabled to make up Clothing unequalled in North Carolina. All who are in want of just the thing in the way of a suit of Clothes, are invited to call at Graham & Woodward's fashionable clothing establishment, where gentlemen's clothes of all kinds are made to order at short notice, and by the best workmen. You cannot buy ready-made clothes and have them to fit well. But buy good cloth and let us make it up. You will have just what you want, and no mistake. We warrant all work that we make up as to fit and workmanship.

Price cheap, and would always like the cash paid when the work is done.

GRAHAM & WOODWARD,
West end Hotel Building.

May 25, 1850. 21-3m

NEW BOOKS.

DECK and PORT, by Rev. Walter Colton, U. S. N.; Tour of Duty in California, by J. W. Revere; Woman's Friendship, by the author of "Home Influence"; Lives of Mary and Martha Washington; Letters to a Sister, by Alcott; Diary of Lady Willoughby; Memoir, Letters and Poems of Bernard Barton; Scenes of the Civil War in Hungary; the Convict Ship; Kings of France, illustrated; the Scarlet Letter, by Hawthorne; Theory and Practice of Hydropathy; Exploring Expeditions of Wilkes, D'Urville, Ross, and Lynch, 1 vol.; Rev. Dr. Mason's Letter to Bishop Ives; Museum of Literature; Irving's Mahomet, 2d vol.; Artillery and Infantry Tactics, by C. P. Kingsbury, U. S. A.; Leaves from the Note Book of a Louisiana Swamp Doctor; Baron Munchausen; Night and Morning, by Bulwer; Patent Sermons, by Dow, Jr.; Speeches of Clay, Webster and Calhoun, on the Slavery Question; McGuffey's Readers, 2d and 3d; Whately's Logic, &c.

E. J. HALE.

April 27.

Hall, Sackett & Co.,

(OF ROME,)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO, of Rome,
Cumberland County.

April 1850. 17-tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOWWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

CHEAP AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.

WE have for sale an assortment of Lard Lamps and Girandoles—very handsome articles. Also, 5 bbls. Cider Vinegar.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 7, 1850. 1-tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall & Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1850. 103-1yp

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

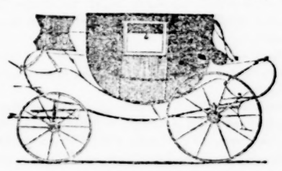
THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their ***Fall Stock of Goods,*** as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.

French Burr Stones,
Esopas do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.

Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.

1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.

6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for **Cash,** or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.

Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

NEW BOOKS.

OVERMAN on the Manufacture of Iron in all its various Branches, price $5. Booth & Morfit's Encyclopedia of Chemistry, $5. Solly's Syllabus of Lectures on Chemistry, $1 25.—Miss Leslie's Cookery, new Edition, $1. The Painter, Gilder, and Varnisher's Companion, 75; The Dyer and Color Maker's Companion, 75.

For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

IMPERIAL & OOLONG TEA,

for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Monday the 2d day of September next, the Dwelling House and Lot on Gillespie street, joining John Haigh and others, known as the Foller Lot,—upon a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

July 24, 1850. 30ts

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT an application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for Four Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of John Eccles, deceased, in room of one lost.

SAMUEL T. HAWLEY, } Executors.
J. W. WRIGHT, }

July 22, 1850. 29-3m

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now opening a heavy stock of FRESH GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery, Dry Goods, Shoes, Crockery, Glass-ware, and China,

Which, with their usual stock of GROCERIES, contains a greater variety than is usually found in our Establishment. These Goods will be sold at wholesale or retail. Particulars hereafter.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

July 22, 1850. 29tf

Sheetings and Yarns.

25 bales Sheetings.
30 " Yarns. For sale at Factory prices by COOK & TAYLOR

May 27, 1850. 21-tf

To Gentlemen of the Bar.

IREDELL'S LAW REPORTS, Vol 10, are now bound, and for sale by the Subscribers. It contains 640 pages, at the reduced price of $5. Vol. 6 Equity will not be completed until after the present Term of the Supreme Court, whose decisions it will contain.

The subscribers are owners of the whole edition of Iredell's Reports after vol. 5 Law and Vol. 3 Equity, which they offer to the Profession at $5 per vol. They have also on hand the earlier volumes of Iredell, forming complete sets of his Reports. And will supply, at short notice, complete sets of the N. C. Reports, 37 vols. (except a volume or two which are out of print,) on the most reasonable terms.

Also, all kinds of Law Books furnished, or procured to order, at reasonable prices.

E. J. HALE & SON.

July 1850.

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

Classical and English School.

THIS SCHOOL, situate near the village of Rockfish, (in Cumberland county, N. C.,) commenced on the 1st of November last, and was rather experimental in its origin. But its progress in the different branches of Languages and Mathematics has been such, during this first term, that the Trustees feel authorised to recommend it as a useful and flourishing institution, where boys may be prepared, either to enter College, or for any of the ordinary pursuits of life.

A few more pupils may be accommodated, and Boarding can be obtained in the neighborhood at reasonable rates.

Tuition for a term of 5 months, $10
With the Classics, 15

There will be a vacation of four weeks in July.

D. MURPHY,
WM. McMILLAN,
H. McNEILL,
Trustees.

Rockfish, April 20, 1850. 18tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY,

ON Tuesday last, my negro girl ROSANNA, a very bright mulatto, about 17 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, has long smooth black hair, one upper tooth out in front, and is considerably stooped in the shoulders. She started for Fayetteville, where her two sisters, formerly the property of John Kelly, live. The sisters are said to have been set free by Mr. Kelly. Rosanna passed herself off on the road under the different names of Miss McNeill and Miss Stewart.

I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for her delivery to me at this place, or Seventy Five Dollars if confined in any Jail in North Carolina, so that I get her again.

WM. McCALL.

Mars' Bluff, S. C., June 19. 15tf

Brilliant Lotteries,

FOR AUGUST, 1850.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

BRILLIANT LOTTERY.

Capital Prize $60,000!

$30,000! $20,000! $15,000!

200 PRIZES OF $1,250!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.

Class H, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, August 24, 1850.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of $60,000, 1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 11,466, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 5,000, 10 Prizes of 2,500, 200 Prizes of 1,250, &c. &c.

Tickets $18—Halves $9—Quarters $4 50—Eighths $2 25.

Certificates of Packages of	26	Wholes,	$250 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	125 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	62 50
Ditto	ditto	26 eighths	31 25

$45,000!

$20,000! $10,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,

Class No. 97, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, August 31, 1850.

14 Drawn Nos. in each Package of 25 Tickets.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $45,000, 1 Prize of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,110, 10 Prizes of 1,250, 22 Prizes of 500. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of	25	wholes	$120 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	60 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	30 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official